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CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

READY-MADE GARMENTS.

Ready-Made Garments AT Chas. Gossage & Co.

In this Department we have made large concessions in prices. Bl'k Silk Suits changed from $150 to $100; Col'd Silk Suits from $225 to $150 and $175. Silk Skirts, with Camel's Hair Over Garments, at $75. Cashmere, Serge, and other Fabric Suits, reduced to $25, $35, $40, and $50. Elegant Emb'd Bl'k Cashmere Polonaise from $125 to $75. Stylish Cloth Walking Jackets reduced to $7, $10, and $12. Velvet Cloaks $40, $55, $60, and $70. Rich Velvet Polonaise, $100. Children's School Suits very cheap.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS & ORGANS

To Rent or for Sale on the most favorable terms.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sts.,

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WANTED.

WANTED,

To purchase or lease, by the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, Penn., an eligible site for purpose of erecting a handsome marble-front building, same to be occupied by them as their Western Branch Department.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of a building suitable for their use. Address the undersigned for 10 days, care Snyder & Miller, No. 152 LaSalle-st.

W. D. HALFMANN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

6 WALL-ST., New York.

Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—to carry Stocks on Margin—and give the usual facilities to operators who desire to take advantage of the present prices of Stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which offers perfect security and quick profits to small dealers. Circulars, giving full particulars of this new mode of speculating in Stocks, will be sent on application by mail.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FURS CLEANED.

FURS!

Of every description, including Mink, Ermine, Grebe or English Duck, White Astrachan, also White Bear, Wolf, and Fox Robes, can be thoroughly renovated by taking them to A. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois and 264 W. Madison-sts.

TEA PARTY.

REMEMBER

THE TEA PARTY

IN THE

BASEMENT OF CHRIST CHURCH

TO-NIGHT,

From 6 to 10 o'clock.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.

IRA HOLMES,

Manufacturers' National Bank.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale or Exchange

200 feet No. 1 Riverside Property for house and lot in city. Address H 75, Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

To whom it may concern—Take notice that the copartnership of McCullough & Frazer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. McCullough continuing the business, and having the settlement of all accounts.

J. R. McCULLOUGH.
W. F. FRAZER.

Nov. 18, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 162, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, 569 A. F. & A. M., this (Thursday) evening, for business and work on the third degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. J. D. MOORE, Sec.

Chicago Musicans' Union.

Extra meeting Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., No. 45 North Clark-st. For order of President,

C. DOERER, Secretary. H. SCHOLS.

LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

G. MENDELSON,

34 East Washington, near State-st.,

Respectfully announces to the

Ladies of Chicago

That he will continue the sale of the entire stock of

Choicest Novelties in Every Department,

AT

PANIC PRICES!

SPECIAL BARGAINS

WILL BE FOUND IN

THREAD GUIPURE LACES,
RICH TRIMMINGS.
GIMPS, FRINGES,
LOOPS, ORNAMENTS,
SMOKED PEARL BUTTONS AND SLIDES,
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PEARL, BONE, AND GILT STICK FANS,
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
Hand-Knit Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Leggins, &c.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

ALL SIZES OF PREPARED COAL

$10.00 Delivered, $9.00 in Yards.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO COUNTRY CONSUMERS.

Canal, Briar Hill, Medway, Pittsburgh, and Wilmington Coals, always on hand.

We have 100 tons Best Quality Briar Hill Screenings (large) on hand for steam purposes, at $3.50 PER TON DELIVERED. Also, Anthracite Screenings, $1.50 PER TON IN YARD.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

LADIES' GOODS.

R. H. McDowell & Co.,

234 West Madison-st.,

Third door from Peoria-st.,

Will offer this and following days, until sold:

1,000 Pairs FRENCH and AMERICAN CORSETS, Reduced from 75 cents to 40 cents.

Best Quality of CORSETS reduced to 75 cents, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75, just half price.

1,000 FELT SKIRTS, from auction, at $1, worth $2.75.
500 pairs LADIES' KID GLOVES, two buttons, in all colors, reduced from $1.50 to $1.
500 Ladies' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, from auction, extra fine quality, at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
$16.00 worth Ladies' real Irish crochet COTTON and CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR, offered at just the price of the material, which is less than half price.
We deal exclusively in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, and offer special bargains in every department. Our stock of BLACK ALPACA SUITS and REDINGOTES will be closed out at less than the material would cost.
Store open until 9 every evening. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! AT COST!

For the next thirty days we will sell our Furniture, of every kind, AT ACTUAL COST, FOR CASH. This is a positive fact. Do not fail to call and examine our goods and prices. Our stock is very choice and complete.

GEO. GILBERT,

Successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co.,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

THE FINEST ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Pocket Books,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDE & DAUCH, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

COKE.

Coke for sale at the Yard of the PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT & COKE CO., corner of Centre-av. and Twenty-second-st., at 10 cents per bushel.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS,

For Doors and Windows. Oldest house in the business. Competent men furnished to apply them if desired. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Gen'l Agents for Chicago and Northwest, 68 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

WEATHER STRIPS

In the city, can be found at D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'S, 215 East Randolph-st.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED. Circulars sent. A. CASALA & CO., 78 William-st., second floor, P. O. Box 633, New York.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Castelar Government Anxious to Conciliate the United States.

But All Spanish Reserve Troops Ordered to Headquarters.

Conference Between President Figueras and the Foreign Minister.

Secretary Fish Impatient of Spanish Procrastination.

Rumored Slaughter of Seventeen Cubans at Holguin.

American Women Arriving in Havana Searched and Imprisoned.

Horrible Outrages on Widows of Masons Killed at Santiago.

Secretary Richardson on the Readiness of the Treasury for War.

Wars Are Expensive, but He Has Money Enough to Start With.

Views of Gen. Banks—War-Feeling in Pittsburgh and Elsewhere.

CUBAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMERICANS CLOSELY WATCHED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Steamship Morro Castle, which was due on Tuesday, did not arrive till this morning. She brought no Cuban refugees. Her only passengers were four Spaniards, two of whom were ladies. The only one having any knowledge of the English language is a man named Lagos. All attempts to converse with him on the condition of affairs in Havanna are met by stolid and resolute silence. The officers of the Morro Castle furnish the following information on the Cuban question: The Morro Castle, which left New York on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4, reached Havana on the morning of the 10th inst. The Spaniards, who had been enjoying uninterrupted holiday since the reception of the news of the capture of the Virginius, had apparently become surfeited with rejoicing, and the city wore its usual aspect. On the arrival of the Morro Castle she was boarded by officers. As long as her passengers remained on board they were unmolested, but the moment they disembarked some were seized by the Spaniards. Of the seventeen steerage passengers which the Morro Castle took from New York, six were arrested, but were discharged immediately after being searched. The Spaniards in Havana have been informed by telegraph that suspicious persons had left this city. On her arrival at Havana, the steamship City of New York was boarded in the same manner as the Morro Castle. Her passengers were at once

SEIZED AND SEARCHED,

and six were declared guilty. Of this number, three were women, and extensive correspondence was found secreted about their clothing. Prisoners guilty of bearing these dispatches were at once confined in the Cabana, but their fate could not be learned when the Morro Castle sailed. Rumors of the shooting of a portion had been circulated, but were discredited.

AN EXPRESS AGENT

of Havana is now said to be implicated in this matter. His name is Bombalier. He is about 35 years of age, and well known in Havana. On the arrival of the City of New York, Bombalier went on board and received from some passengers dispatches and correspondence. Whether he was conscious of their character, or simply took them as he was in the habit of receiving other packages, does not appear, though his subsequent conduct seemed to indicate that he knew their character. These he attempted to carry ashore, but was suspected and seized. He at once endeavored to throw them out of the window into the harbor, but the papers fell inside the railing of the vessel, and were quickly picked up and examined by his captors. He was at once condemned to death, and the following day was fixed for his execution. Before the execution the Morro Castle sailed.

By extensive correspondence which had been seized, many persons on the island hitherto unsuspected were implicated, and, as the Morro Castle left, they were

BEING SHOT WITHOUT MERCY.

It was estimated that about forty patriots on various portions of the island had met this fate.

HAVANA MAILS.

Havana mails arriving by the Morro Castle contained only 176 newspapers for this city, and 30 for distribution. The Colon, which arrived on Monday, brought 807 for this city, and 425 for distribution, and the Cleopatra, arriving the same day, brought 4,239 for delivery, and 676 for distribution.

[To the Associated Press.]

BRUTAL ATTACK ON WIDOWS OF MASONS IN SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Owing to a statement contained in a letter from Havana, that on the night of the 7th inst., when the news of the capture of the Virginius reached Santiago, the Spanish Volunteers, in their fiendish exultation over their triumph, visited the widows of the Masons who were shot in 1868, and brutally outraged the helpless women, and in the struggle (it is stated) four of the women were killed, seven have since died, and several were in such a dangerous condition that they cannot possibly recover, a petition, now circulating in this city, is being signed generally by the Masters of the Masonic lodges in New York and Past Masters of lodges residing here, calling for an emergent session of the Grand Lodge of the State, to take such action as may be necessary. Similar action on the part of the Masonic fraternity is being taken in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

VICTIMS DIE IN THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The Commanding General of this Department has received a communication from the Roman Catholic Archbishop, saying: "A great jubilee fills our hearts when we announce to your Excellency that among the criminals of the Virginius' crew twenty freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics, Divine Providence having seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests, through their means contributing this brilliant triumph to our holy religion. The prisoners were turned over to their spiritual advisers at 8 o'clock in the morning, and were shot at 4 in the afternoon, giving our priests only eight hours' time to convert the twenty."

ANOTHER SLAUGHTER RUMORED.

The *Voce de Cuba* publishes a rumor that seventeen prisoners have been shot at Holquin, on account of a recently discovered conspiracy to co-operate with the Cubans on the Virginius. There is no official confirmation of the report. The same paper says, editorially, that "the laws ought to be enforced energetically against conspirators, without consideration, either little or much, for what strangers may say or do. We are the owners of our homes, and are well able to manage our own affairs and defend our rights."

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 12th, say on that day the Captain of the British steamer Niobe and the British Consul at Santiago were in the prison, and had interviews with the captives who remained alive.

THE WYOMING.

It was expected at Santiago that the United States steamer Wyoming would reach there on the 18th.

A GRAND BULL FIGHT

will be given to-morrow in honor of the officers and crew of the Tornado. The Spanish colors are displayed on several of the streets of Havana, on account of the arrival of the now so-called national steamer Virginius at this port.

THE LATE CAPT. FRY.

Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, previous to his execution, wrote letters to President Grant, his wife, Esther Hulbert, of New Orleans, and to Walton Fry.

THE CUBAN PRESS.

The *Voce de Cuba* expresses sorrow that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor with the majority of the American press. When young Crittenden was executed the American papers took the same course as now, and endeavored to work upon public passions and mercenary motives. It has no fear of any serious questions arising between the two countries, there being no just grounds therefor. The fact that American war-vessels have been ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, the contrary should be the case, and if unjustly intimidated by superior strength, in that case above all others Spanish honor will command every sacrifice from her sons.

The *Diario* says: "We are strong in our right, and firm in the resolve to comport ourselves well, and have sufficient coolness to hear the American press without returning insult for insult, only again stating that their threats in nowise intimidate us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the supreme Government: 'Save the honor of the nation, come what may.'"

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXPENDITURES FOR NAVAL STORES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The exact figures of the national expenditure on account of the Spanish difficulty are $2,250,000, of which one-ninth part were made on special requisition to supply ship-stores to

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD,

which has been silent as the grave for a long time past, but has now 1,000 men at work. All the Bureaus are busy fitting out the vessels Shawmut and Tallapoosa. The steamer Fortune was launched this morning. A raft of ship timber has just arrived, to be used in building one of the eight new sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress. Many of the hands are

WORKING EXTRA TIME,

and ammunition is being manufactured on a large scale. The monitor Montauk and several torpedo-boats lie off the Navy-Yard, but have not yet been put in order.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Unusual activity prevails in the Washington Navy-Yard, and in some of the departments overtime is being made. A large force is at work on the steamer Shawmut, third class, three guns, belonging to the North Atlantic station, and the Tallapoosa, transport, paddle-wheel steamer, is being rapidly repaired. A large force is being engaged in the Ordnance Department making ammunition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—The activity at our navy-yard continues with unabated vigor. Yesterday and to-day several hundred additional hands were taken on. The increase from last week foots up nearly 700.

Yesterday afternoon the tug Pilgrim proceeded down the river to meet

THE POWHATTAN,

which it was understood was off the Capes. A dispatch received at the navy-yard this morning announced that she passed the breakwater about 9 a. m. She finally reached the city at 3:30 p. m.

THE MANHATTAN

went into commission at 10:20 this morning. Her crew is all on board. She will be hauled out into the stream on Friday and will sail as soon as the Powhatan is ready. First-Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, who was ordered to the Manhattan, has resigned his commission. Both vessels leave for Havana on Saturday.

THE AJAX

is being overhauled on the dry-dock, and will shortly be taken to the south wharf to have her turret placed on her.

THE MONITOR TERROR

was towed up from League Island this morning, and arrived at the yard about 11 o'clock. She will be placed on the dry-dock as soon as the Ajax is off.

THE PINTA

is getting her mast in, and will be ready for sea to-morrow.

THE SHIPPING OF MEN

is pretty brisk, but those offering themselves are subjected to rigid examination; in fact, none but the best men are shipped. No landsmen are taken, except those who are proficient in some mechanical trade, such as carpentering, painting, boiler-making, coopering, blacksmith-work, etc., who can be made useful on board of ships.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The steamer Powhattan passed Lewes, Del., this morning, on her way to the navy-yard. The Manhattan went into commission this morning, and will be ready for sea when the Powhattan arrives, to accompany her. The Terror was brought up to the navy-yard to-day, from League Island. The iron-clad Canonicus, at Wilmington, is being prepared for service, and will be ready in about two weeks.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19.—The monitor Mahopac will be ready for sea to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Orders have been received to fit the monitor Roanoke for sea. She will be ready in a month.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Secretary Richardson, in conversation with a member of the Associated Press to-day, stated: "I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured he will not be carried away by excitement; neither will he yield one bit of national honor." In reference to the ability of the United States to war successfully with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: "Should such a course be determined upon,

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IS FULLY PREPARED.

We have enough money to commence with, but exactly as to what will be done afterwards depends upon the prolongation of the war, though I have no doubt it would be of short duration. As Congress will be here in two weeks, it is very certain that there will be no difficulty in raising all the funds we want. War, of course, will be expensive, as it requires large sums of money to move armies and fit out ships; but we are

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY."

He was then asked the question, "Do you find the Cabinet warlike?" and, upon being answered that the sentiment seemed to be to uphold the national honor, he repeated: "The opinions of Mr. Fish are correct, and the Treasury Department is prepared to maintain these opinions."

Question—Do I understand, Judge, that you are in favor of the annexation of Cuba?

Answer—While I do not say what I am in favor of, I do say that I will stand by Mr. Fish, and whatever the State Department does. I believe the Secretary of State is a careful, cautious, and judicious man, and that he will not get us into any embarrassments. That is my decided opinion. I have not given much attention to the subject in its present shape. It belongs entirely to the Department of State. I assume that if we had a war with Spain it would result in the annexation of Cuba.

The Secretary was then asked if the acquisition of that island would not materialy disarrange our tariff system, to which he replied: "At first, of course, it would upset everything, as we would lose a large sum of money the first year from import duties on sugar and tobacco, which we now receive, but after that our internal collections on these articles, especially on tobacco, would more than compensate for that loss."

Question—"Would it not be necessary to keep a large army of customs officers there?"

Answer—"Yes; it would be a great place for smuggling. It would necessitate the establishment of custom-houses all along the coast, and, as there is such an extent of coast, many persons would have to be employed to guard it."

The Secretary was asked if the Department knew officially of the

PAST HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

He replied that it did, the vessel having been twice owned by the Government. Once she belonged to the division of captured and abandoned property of the Treasury, by which she was sold, and again, in 1870, she was seized at Mobile for the debt of a defaulting Assistant Treasurer. She was then brought to the Potomac, and sold to a New York man named Paterson. Her name was then the Virgin, but upon being taken to New York her name was changed to the Virginius. I believe the Virginius and the vessel which captured her, the Tornado, were both built on the Clyde by the same builders for blockade-runners during the war.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OPINION REGARDING MR. SUMNER'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Mr. Sumner's letter on the Cuban question is interpreted in Administration circles to indicate that he will make a fresh assault in the next Congress, particularly since he added in the closing sentences that there was no occasion for the belligerent preparation of the last few days, which he says have added several million dollars to our burdensome expenditures, and created a war-fever to interfere with the general health of the political body.

STATUS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

A careful scrutiny has been going on to-day in the Treasury Department, at the instance of the Secretary of State, to ascertain the exact status of the steamer Virginius, and the character of her register, its date, and the facts about her sales. If she has lost her American register, her status will be wholly changed, and on this point will rest the legality or illegality of her capture, and right to the protection of the American flag. If she was not an American ship, the flying of the flag would give her no more right than a pirate, which might do the same thing.

DIPLOMACY BY CABLE.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, was closeted with Mr. Fish at the State Department two hours to-day. Mr. Fish sent dispatches to Madrid, using the cable liberally, as he has done for the past fortnight. Attendance at the Department and inquiry there shows that

THE SECRET SERVICE

is employed both in Spain and Cuba to an extent not hitherto suspected. The personnel of the Captain-General's staff and surroundings are constantly made known to the Department by private letter-bag, and by emissaries who go and come. This espionage extends to the Cuban insurgents and their leaders. The immediate tendency of the recent crisis is to

STRENGTHEN CASTELAR

in the home Government, as the loss of Cuba is too serious a question to Spain to be precipitated by foolish tumult, and the hold which Castelar has upon Mr. Sickles and the American Executive is appreciated by the Spanish politicians as the only certain assurance against an act of war, which would speedily throw Cuba into a ferment, precipitate insurrection, and make the colony at first ungovernable, and afterwads irreclaimable. This is the conclusion of the Spanish Minister at Washington, who is doing all in his power to soften the feeling of asperity; and he co-operates with the republican Ministry at home.

PROCRASTINATION NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

Mr. Fish has persistently alleged that the Government will not be provaricated with by any policy of procrastination within the Spanish, after their style of diplomacy, may seek to adopt. He used the following words yesterday, in conversation with the reporter of the official organ, to which he gives a nightly budget.

WHAT MR. FISH SAYS.

"Our Government will firmly insist upon reasonable dispatch in the investigation. It will confront all demands for unreasonable delay with such force as to compel the speediest settlement possible under the circumstances. The possibility that the Madrid Government will not be able to compel the execution of its orders for reclamation has been considered; and the assurance is given that whatever reclamation may be yielded acceptable to the United States, will be realized to the fullest extent. If the Spanish Government is unable to execute its own orders, the way will be found by this Government to secure their execution. Spain has already virtually lost control of the Island of Cuba, and it is, therefore, not improbable that a contingency may arise requiring this Government to interfere in its own protection, to secure the execution of such orders as may be issued in response to our demand for reparation."

"The Government," continued Mr. Fish, "while asserting the principle of peace and arbitration as in accord with the spirit of the age, has been careful not to commit itself irrevocably to that policy. In short, we have not maintained that wars cannot and should not occur as the result of international differences; and we are ready, as a nation, to-day to accept war as the result of the aggression of Spain, the same as would have been had we not become a party to the Geneva arbitration."

CRITICISM OF THE SECRETARY.

The above conversation shows that Mr. Fish is sensitive to late public criticisms, which represent his victory at Geneva as dispiriting him for the adoption of a physically aggressive policy when the honor of the nation may demand it. Few persons believe, however, that it will be practicable for the United States to be merely the executor of the Spanish Government, and do its police work in Havana.

DEMOCRATS ON THE ISSUE.

Democratic Members of Congress satirize the idea that our issue with Spain can be diverted into an issue at arms between a nation like the United States and the turbulent Volunteers of Havana. Any attempt on our part, they argue, to chastise the volunteers would make a popular tumult in Spain and overturn Castellar as soon as we opened fire.

AN IMPORTANT LAW-POINT

likely to be raised in Congress in the matter of the Virginius is, whether the Virginius' owners may lawfully claim protection from the exercise of the right of search and seizure, under the provisions of the law which guarantees merchant vessels immunity from search, inasmuch as the Virginius has not been engaged in any mercantile enterprises for two years.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPAIN TALKS REASONABLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The impression is general in official and other circles here to-day that the Spanish Government is disposed to make every effort to settle the impending difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complications, inasmuch as Spain, through the Castelar Government, gives assurances that all demands from this Government will be complied with.

AN ARMY CORPS OFFERED.

A letter was received in this city to-day from Gen. Longstreet, offering the services of 25,000 men to the Government, should the necessity arise therefor.

THE VIRGINIUS REGISTER.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics states with reference to the omission of the steamer Virginius from the list of merchant vessels of the United States, that she is entered on that list in page 294 as the "Virginia," paddle steamer, tonnage 442 and 84-100; home-port New York; official number 25,851, was awarded Feb. 21, 1872.

THE MAIL SEIZURES.

The Post-Office Department has no official information concerning the seizure of United States mails at Havana. It was ascertained at that Department to-day that there is no postal convention between the United States and Cuba with regard to the exchange of mails. About twelve years ago an effort was made by this Government to effect such an arrangement. After correspondence with the Captain-General, who was in favor of it, the matter was referred to the Spanish Government, who seemed to take no interest in the negotiation. By the law applicable to that island, all mail-matter must pass through the Havana and other post-offices, where, it is not unreasonable to suppose there is a searching examination as to the character of letters and papers, and that some of them do nos reach the persons to whom they are addressed. Commercial letters are permitted to be sent from Havana to the United States without Government control.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League, held here to-day, arrangements were made for enrolling members, the admittance fee being fixed at $5. Preparations are making for a Cuban mass-meeting to be held just previous to the meeting of Congress, and it is intended that it shall be even more imposing than the one held last Monday. A general meeting of the League is called for next Wednesday afternoon. The meeting adjourned until Friday.

VIEWS OF GEN. BANKS.

Gen. Banks said to-day that it was his opinion that there was a scheme on foot for the purchase of Cuba, and that Gen. Sickles was privy to it. He believed the United States Government would take no vigorous measures to redress the recent Spanish outrage until it was compelled to do so by the earnest demand of the whole American nation. Spain had not the power to make reparation. He thinks the Spanish Government has no right to complain if we deal directly with Cuba, without wasting time in diplomatic by-play. No other nation would tolerate such an insult to their flag, but would instantly send a fleet to Cuban waters, with directions to punish the guilty persons at any hazard. It was impossible for Spain to quell the rebellion in Cuba, and it was our duty, as her nearest neighbor, to interfere in behalf of peace and free government.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The Cuban question, though diverting public opinion here to some extent, has not caused a very great show of outward excitement. There is some feeling manifested by individuals, but no one except a few old veterans seem to talk war. A goodly portion of our business community look upon a war with Spain as something that would result disastrously to our commerce, increase taxes, and proportionately increase the public debt. The stand taken by the President seems to give general satisfaction, and the impression prevails that Spain will make all the reparation we ask without resorting to war.

LASALLE VETERNS EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—At a special meeting of the LaSalle Light Guards, held last evening, it was unanimously resolved that they would tender their services to the War Department of the General Government, to assist in the settlement of the Cuban difficulty.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—A mass-meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at the Maryland Institute to-night was the largest and most enthusiastic held in Baltimore since Kossuth's reception.

IN MADRID.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The *Imparcial* newspaper to-day partic ularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British Government, in regard to the Virginius affair.

Senor Figueras, President of the Cortes, to-day held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for what purpose has not transpired. It is reported that Senor Figueras starts for London this evening.

Deputies of the Republican minority have requested the immediate convocation of the Cortes to consider the complications with foreign powers, which they allege the Government has caused.

The Minister of War has ordered all members of the reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

CUBAN BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Senor Jose Gonzales, agent here for the placing of Cuban bonds, received to-day a letter from a prominent New Yorker, negotiating for the purchase of the bonds at 30 cents on the dollar.

ADVICES BY MAIL.

HAVANA CRAZED WITH JOY.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

The steamer Cleopatra arrived at this port early yesterday morning, having sailed from Havana on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and from Vera Cruz on the preceding Wednesday. She brings eleven passengers, five of whom come directly from Havana. They furnished important information concerning the state of feeling in that city since the reception of the earliest intelligence of the first massacre at Santiago de Cuba. The Cleopatra was boarded immediately on her arrival by a reporter of the *Tribune*, and her passengers, officers, and crew were questioned concerning the aspect of affairs in Havana.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5, the tidings of the execution of Gen. Varona, Pedro Cespedes, Jesus del Sol, and Gen. Ryan reached the city, and the inhabitants immediately relinquished all business pursuits and gave themselves up to the wildest demonstrations of joy. Bonfires were kindled, public and private buildings were illuminated, the largest streets were festooned with Chinese lanterns, and even the less important localities were not exempt from the manifestations of joy. Later in the evening the whole population seemed to pour out into the streets, and the Volunteers paraded through the city. Torchlight processions were numerous, and bands of music inspired new enthusiasm in the breasts of the impulsive Spaniards. The project of raising subscriptions and presenting some testimonial to the officers of the Tornado, to whom the capture of the Virginius was due, met with general approval, and these officers were regarded with universal gratitude.

On the following morning (Thursday, Nov. 6) the general hilarity was renewed, and toward evening another grand demonstration took place. The palace of the Governor was brilliantly illuminated, the public buildings and private residences were extensively decorated, and flags and banners waved above the Volunteers, who paraded the streets in full force. The Captain-General and General of the Marine were the recipients of unusual honors, and the serenades which they received were participated in by hundreds. The city was again given over to general rejoicing, and grand banquets were held in many sections of the city. At that time the enthusiasm was at its height. The outburst of joy occasioned by the reception of the strange tidings was naturally followed by a reaction, and in the few succeeding days the city gradually regained its former composure. The more startling intelligence of the general slaughter that followed had not reached Havana when the Cleopatra sailed, though general rumors of still further executions were in the air.

On the 11th inst the steamer City of New York arrived at Havana, having sailed from this city on the 6th. The reports of the seizure of a portion of the passengers were received by telegraph on the 12th, and published in the New York papers of the following morning. These reports and others which followed have, however, been most unsatisfactory, and the number of seizures has been variously stated at from two to twelve. It is now certain that the number of passengers seized was six, three of whom were women. The charge preferred against them was the carrying of revolutionary dispatches and correspondence, and they were at once confined in Morro Castle. What action would be taken with these captives was wholly uncertain. The Spaniards themselves met all questions concerning their fate with resolute silence.

The Cuban revolutionists in Havana could, of course, only look on in terror at the demonstrations above described. Many concealed themselves as well as they could, and none dared to express their opinions in public. The condition of Havana was said to be not unlike that of a Southern city during the Rebellion. A Confederate victory was greeted with the same wild exhibition of joy, and a Northern man or a Northern sympathizer was in danger of his life if his sentiments became known. The same peril would threaten the patriot who crossed the path of the hot-blooded Spaniards at such a time. "A man's life and property are abso-

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

CUBA.

Its Climate, Productions, and Population.

Why the Cubans Rebelled---Their Leaders and Strongholds.

The Spanish Volunteers, and Their Conduct in Cuba.

Battles Fought Since the Insurrection Commenced.

General Description of the Campaigns.

The accompanying map will give a clear idea of the relative position of Cuba to the United States, and will undoubtedly correct the erroneous opinions as to its size, conformation, and distance from our coasts of many persons who have notrecently looked up its correct geographical position; it will be seen that the nearest point of our territory is the low chain of keys upon one of which is situated the town of Key West. This distance is about 90 miles, and those brilliant strategists who talk about the guns of Fort Jefferson commanding the Straits of Florida would do well to mention what kind of gun they propose to use for that range.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA

is of very irregular shape, extending from longitude 74 deg. 7 min. W., to 84 deg. 57 min. W., and its greatest length through the centre is about 798 miles. Its greatest width is about 127 miles measure at about 50 miles west of Santiago. Together with its surrounding islands and keys, it contains 48,489 square miles, the greater part of which is highly fertile. The mountains contain gold, lead, and antimony in moderate quantities as far as known, and copper has been extensively mined near Santiago since the seventeenth century. Among the most valuable productions are tobacco, sugar-cane, cedar, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, cotton, and coffee, and it is thought that its productive capacity of many of these articles could be increased tenfold under a good government and a more cultivated population.

THE CLIMATE

is a very equable one, the temperature varying during one year only 22 degrees in Havana and only 14 degrees in the interior. The range of the thermometer for three years in Havana was between 61 and 86 degrees. There is but one record of snow having fallen in Cuba, that instance being Dec. 24 and 25, 1856, the thermometer being at 43 degrees, the lowest ever known there. Earthquakes sometimes occur in the Western District, but rarely in the Eastern. Heavy hurricanes are common in the fall months, particularly along the coast, but their approach is foretold for some time previous, and they are no longer much dreaded except at sea. On the completion of the telegraph-cable to St. Thomas and the Windward Islands, these terrific storms can be signaled several days in advance of their arrival.

THE POPULATION

in 1862 was 1,459,242, divided as follows: White, 864,754; free colored, 225,938; slaves, 368,550. The free colored includes all Chinese, Indians, and free blacks, and as the majority are coolies, and are really slaves under a different name, the total slave population may be considered as about 550,000. The whites are mostly descendants of Spanish ancestors, but they are divided into two classes: the Creoles, who, by reason of their descent from proprietors of the land through several generations, consider themselves the natives *par excellence*, and who have nothing in common with Spain nor the later Spanish immigrants. The other class are the late immigrants from Spain or their immediate descendants, and, as have but little interest in the island except to make money out of it and to hold office, they look down upon the Creoles as an inferior race, and pay little attention to their wishes. This class being more rough and bold than the mild, easy-going native, whom generations of exposure to the enervating climate have made careless of their rights, has always maintained the supremacy, and the probability is that nothing short of a complete separation of the colony from its dependence upon Spain would ever rouse the Cubans, as a whole, to act for themselves.

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION

has nowhere been so faithfully observed as in Cuba, nor in such fullness of measure. The authorities have proceeded on the supposition that, if a small impost would give protection to the interests of any country, surely a large tax ought to be so much more beneficial. The import duties on flour, for instance, in 1860, were $2.50 per barrel when brought in Spanish or Cuban vessels from Spain, $8.50 when so brought from any foreign country, and $9.50 when brought by a foreign vessel. In 1857, the receipts were: From customs, $10,495,858; from taxes, $5,186,290; and from the lottery, $1,681,410; making a total of $17,363,558. Over four-fifths of the receipts from customs were received on imports.

In the middle of March, 1869, Capt.-Gen. Dulce issued a proclamation making important changes in taxation. The direct taxes on plantations, cattle, and country real estate, and the war-tax imposed upon merchants and tradesmen, were reduced 50 per cent, and no Government contribution levied in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1868-'69 was to be collected. The revenue thus lost was made up by imposing the following new export duties: On Muscovado sugar shipped under the Spanish flag, 16 cents, and, under a foreign flag, 20 cents per 100 lbs; on every box of sugar under the Spanish flag, 75 cents, and, under a foreign flag, 87 cents; on every hogshead of sugar, $1 and $1.75, respectively; on molasses, 50 cents per hogshead, and, on rum, $1 per hogshead.

The budget for the fiscal year 1868-'69 estimated the expenditures of the island $24,925,217, and the revenue at $30,164,662.

The exports of sugar for 1868 were 511,822 casks or hogsheads, and 880,748,400 lbs in boxes, of which 58 per cent went to the United States, 27 per cent to Great Britain, and only 7 per cent to Spain, the remaining 8 per cent going to other countries. The exports of molasses amounted to 380,078 barrels; of cigars, 179,962,900 were exported, and 22,269,876 of tobacco in other forms. For the same year, the number of American ships trading in Cuban ports were 721, with a tonnage of 378,645; English shipping, 124, tonnage, 124,522; Spanish, 574, tonnage, 142,320. The exports and imports from Havana alone amounted to over $40,000,000.

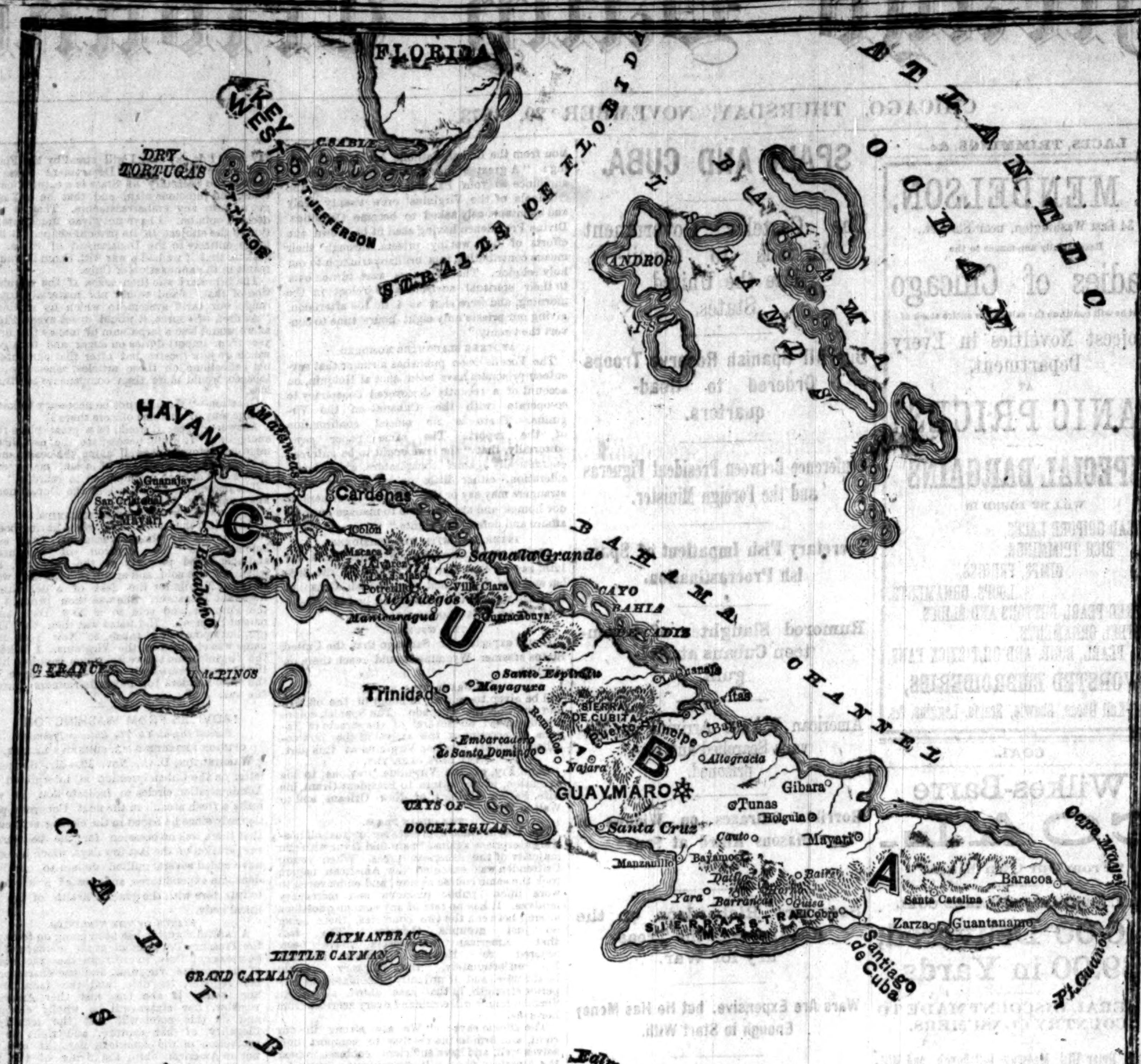
SLAVERY HAS EXISTED

in Cuba ever since 1534, when Spanish officials applied to the Viceroy for leave to introduce 7,000 negroes to become inured to labor before the Indians ceased to exist. The slave-trade was continued openly, in spite of all opposition, and notwithstanding Spain's treaty with Great Britain in 1820 to put a stop to it, until 1845, when a law was passed making the introduction of slaves a criminal offense. The surreptitious introduction of slaves, by connivance with the officials, continued until the overthrow of Queen Isabella in 1868, since which time, so far as is known, only two cargoes have been landed, and the negroes in both instances were shortly afterward taken possession of by the Government and carried back to Africa. Recently the abolition of slavery has been decreed both by the Spanish Government and the Cuban insurrectionists, but as the Spanish slaveholders do not regard the decree, and as the Cubans can enforce their authority over only a very limited part of the island, it would hardly be correct to say that slavery does not exist in Cuba.

The Government of Cuba has been administered through an

AUTOCRATIC VICEROY

of the Spanish Crown, called the Captain-General, whose authority was, in fact, more than that of his sovereign, having no Cortes to restrain him, nor higher power to conflict with his will, until a counter decree might be obtained from Spain. A number of endeavors have been made by the United States to obtain possession of Cuba, it being one of the pet projects of the slaveocracy in years past, to extend our territory in any direction that would correspondingly expand the area of the slaveholding States. In 1848, President Polk offered to purchase Cuba for $100,000,000, but the offer was rejected by Spain. Indeed Spain has shown quite as earnest a desire to hold possession as we have to get it from her, and has, on several occasions, asked the United States to join the other nations in guaranteeing to her its undisturbed possession.



CUBA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Various attempts to obtain independence have been made by the Cubans themselves; but in every instance they have failed from lack of arms, money, or experience, and the leaders and participators have been shown no mercy. Twice the United States have been nearly

DRAWN INTO HOSTILITIES

with Spain owing to acts committed in Cuba, the first being the execution of Crittenden and a number of other Kentuckians who had made a descent upon the island at Bahia Honda, under the command of Lopez, a Cuban. The excitement at that time, August, 1851, was intense, and probably much greater than at this time over the massacre at Santiago. The other occasion was the firing upon the American merchant steamer Black Warrior by a Spanish man-of-war in 1852. The celebrated

OSTEND MANIFESTO

appeared shortly after this, that document being the result of some unofficial deliberations of Messrs. Buchanan, Soule, and Mason, United States Ministers to London, Madrid, and Paris respectively. In this document, being the production of three slaveocrats, it was set forth that Cuba naturally belonged to the United States, and that, on certain contingencies, such as the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, it would be the right of this country to take forcible possession of the island. This manifesto caused an immense sensation in diplomatic circles at the time, but no official action was taken, it being considered the act of the Ministers as individuals, and not as official.

In October, 1868, the successful revolution against the Bourbon dynasty in Spain emboldened the leaders of the Cuban patriot party to attempt the overthrow of all Spanish authority on the island, especially as Spain was then in a state of internal warfare herself. Accordingly, about thirty of these leaders, men of education, refinement, and wealth, issued, on the 10th day of October,

A PRONUNCIAMENTO

at Yara. The reasons alleged for throwing off the Spanish allegiance were, that they had been deprived of all political, civil and religious liberty; that they were not allowed to hold public meetings, nor to write upon political topics; that they were excluded from all share in the Government and were plundered by the Spanish officials; that they were grievously taxed without representation; that restrictions were placed upon public instruction; that they were at the mercy of an immense standing army, whose cost they were obliged to pay; and that while immigration was restricted and the slave-trade encouraged. If they asked the Government to reform any abuse, they were treated as rebels, their persons were imprisoned or banished and their property confiscated. The proclamation was therefore issued to all friends of Free Cuba to unite in a common cause and drive out the Spanish parasites that had so long lived upon the blood of the native patriots. The signers were not mere adventurers, having nothing to lose and everthing to gain, but were all men of influence and wealth. Most notable was

CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES,

a lawyer and planter, owning large estates in Manzanillo, and a man of fine talents and ripe experience. Gen. Arango, Marquis of Santa Lucia, a native of Puerto Principe, was another. Some of the other signers were Gen. Quesada, Gen. Marmol, Gen. Aquilero, Mayor of Bayamo, and Gen. Castillo, all of whom have done good service in the patriot cause.

The Captain-General at this time was Lersundi, one of Queen Isabella's appointees, and, hence, not a favorite with the new Government under Serrano, Topete, and Prim. Having very few available troops in the Eastern Department except to hold the larger cities, the Spaniards were forced to occupy the fortified coast towns where the navy could afford protection, and the Cubans soon had possession of nearly the whole of the eastern part of the island except some large places like Puerto Principe, Santiago, Baracoa, and Nuevitas. These places they continually attacked and harassed by the Cubans, though from

LACK OF ARMS

they were unable to gain any decisive success. Had they been supplied with plenty of the arms and munitions of war at the commencement, their independence would have been assured, since, even with their rough arms, scythes, *machetes*, and a few firearms, they were able to defeat the Spaniards in several engagements. It is probable that they did not anticipate that the new Government would act with so much promptitude in sending forward reinforcements, or else they thought that affairs in Spain would be so strong as to require the presence of all the army there. At any rate, the first three months passed—the golden opportunity to gain possession of a well-fortified seaport was lost, and with it, all hope of recognition of belligerent rights by any of the great powers. Two victories were gained in December, 1868, one close by Santiago at El Cobre, and the other at Tunas.

The next month was passed on both sides in preparation, Gens. Arango and Castillo besieging the Spanish garrison in Puerto Principe, and holding another force in check at Tunas. In February, Gen. Dulce relieved Lersundi of his Vice Regency, and at the same time large reinforcements were sent out from Cadiz. It was then that the Volunteers began to settle, like a flight of locusts, upon Cuba.

THESE VOLUNTEERS

were the worst characters that Spain could turn out. The idea first originated in Cadiz, where the vilest characters of one of the nastiest cities in the world had become turbulent and ungovernable. They were given the alternative of going to Cuba or of going to the galleys at Ceuta, and while on one side was presented a prison and prison labor, on the other was a prospect of plunder and license. As one of them wittily explained to the writer, who found him doing an excellent business as a shopkeeper in Havana, "They offered me a choice of uniforms, and I preferred the one which was not parti-colored." The number who were willing to wear the jaunty white shirt, red sash, and low hat with its long black feather, which form parts of the Volunteer's uniform, in preference to the yellow and gray of the convict dress, was, of course, large, and they were sent in transports carrying about 1,500 each. Thus while Spain rapidly got rid of some 40,000 of her jailbirds, Cuba was equally rapidly over-run with them. To paraphrase a noted sentence, the Spaniards filled their regiments, but they

ROBBED THE GALLEYS

and the jail to do it. Many of these Volunteers never went nearer the Cuban insurgents than Havana, and, soon finding themselves in power, they settled there in business as shop-keepers, ship-chandlers, pawnbrokers, and receivers of stolen goods. In various ways many of them have acquired large means and some are the nominal owners of great wealth. That is, they hold the titles, by confiscation sales, to many of the most valuable plantations on the island. They are independent of their Generals or of the regular Spanish forces, and often-times show their total disregard of discipline. Count Valmaseda, while Captain-General, attempted to review about 15,000 of these pet-lambs one Sunday in 1870, but was informed by the Volunteer commandants that he must change his regular uniform to that of a General of Volunteers, and the threat was openly made in the hearing of a group of American naval officers that his men would shoot him if he appeared in any but the Volunteer uniform. It is hardly necessary to state that he did so dress, and was loudly cheered by his ever-loyal troops.

In February, 1869, a decree was issued abolishing the little freedom of the press that remained, and establishing trial by courts-martial. During the whole of this year the Cubans were very active, cutting the railroad and telegraph lines, destroying bridges and burning plantations right up to the walls of Havana. Gen. Quesada, with 6,000 men, attacked Puerto Principe, but was repulsed. Gen. Valmaseda succeeded in taking Bayamo from the Cubans, but was continually attacked and annoyed. Two Spanish columns marching from Santiago to Jiquani, and from Bayamo to Manzanillo, suffered severely. The Spanish were badly defeated at San Cristoval, only 66 miles from Havana, and again at Guanaja, only 33 miles distant. The Cubans also captured La Guanaja, a seaport, and fortified it with brass field-pieces. Later they were driven out by a Spanish expedition of the

ARMY AND NAVY COMBINED,

the navy first shelling the fort and the army then attacking. At Las Lujas, the Cubans defeated a body of home-guards and took their arms and horses, but they were themselves twice routed at Santa Cruz, and in the Province of Sagua la Grande.

In March, 1869, troops continued to arrive from Spain, and the clergy offered one-sixth of their income to the Government. A large force advanced from La Guanaja toward Puerto Principe, and found about 4,000 Cubans entrenched in the mountains of Sierra de Cubitas.

THE HEAVIEST ENGAGEMENT

of the war there took place and the Cubans were dislodged, both sides losing heavily. Gen. Cespedes, while organizing his forces at Mayari, was reinforced by an expedition which landed 100 men, a large supply of rifles, several field guns, and 5,000,000 ball-cartridges. A body of Cubans was routed at Macaca, and Gen. Villesca succeeded in driving Gen. Cespedes out of Mayari. Another Cuban detachment was whipped at Alvarez, and still another at Guaracabuya. This month was a bad one for the Cubans, a force of 2,000 being also badly defeated at Potrerillo. The Spaniards had concentrated over 10,000 men around Villa Clara, but they could only hold the large towns, and all small detachments were cut off. The Cubans lost little in their defeats, as they had only a skirmishing organization, and when one command was dispersed the members joined the nearest one not broken up, and kept on fighting.

During April little was done except one pitched battle at Altagracia, which was drawn, the loss on both sides being heavy.

From Bayamo, Count Valmaseda issued, April 4, 1869, the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of the Country:

The forces which I expected have arrived. With them, I will afford protection to the good, and summarily punish all those who rebel against the Government of the metropolis.

Know ye that I have pardoned those who have fought against us, armed; that your wives, mothers, and sisters have, in me, found the protection they admired and which you rejected; know, also, that many of the pardoned have turned against me. After all these excesses, so much ingratitude and such villainy, it is impossible for me to be the man I was heretofore. Deceptive neutrality is no longer possible. "He who is not with me is against me," and in order that my soldiers may know how to distinguish you, hearken to the orders given them:

Every man, from the age of 15 years upward, found beyond the limits of his farm, shall be shot, unless a justification for his absence be proven.

Every hut that is found vacant will be burned by the troops.

Every hamlet where a white flag is not hoisted, in token of a desire for peace, will be reduced to ashes.

The women who are not now in their respective dwellings or those of their relatives will return to the towns of Jiguani or Bayamo, where they will be duly provided for. Those who fail to do so will be taken by compulsion. These orders will be enforced on and after the 14th inst.

The foregoing is only a sample of the manner in which the Spaniards have conducted the war from the start.

In April, representatives from all parts of the island met at Guaymaro and formed the first legislative body of the

CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Cespedes was elected President for six years, and Quesada was appointed General-in-Chief of the Cuban forces.

In May, the Spaniards were badly defeated at Las Minas. Gen. Quesada occupied a strong position, and had posted about 400 Americans in rear of his native troops with orders to fire upon the latter if the ran. The Spaniards made two bayonet charges, but were driven back by the Cubans, and at the third attack, Gen. Quesada, seeing that the Cubans were wavering, ordered up his reserve, and the Spaniards were repulsed with a loss of over 500.

Soon after, Gen. Cespedes was reinforced at Mayari, which he had retaken, by 300 men under Gen. Thomas Jordan from the United States, He also brought stores, munitions, and supplies for 6,000 men; also twelve field-pieces, two of which were captured by the Spaniards.

During the summer the Spanish troops

SUFFERED TERRIBLY FROM CHOLERA,

while the Cubans were comparatively free from it. In July, Gen. Caballero de Rodas, "the butcher of Cadiz," relieved Dulce as Captain-General, the latter having been deposed by the Volunteers.

In January, 1870, the Spaniards were defeated at Najasa, and again at an attack upon the Cuban capital, Guaymaro, losing 436 in killed alone. The whole year was a repetition of the preceding one, many small skirmishes taking place, in which the Cubans were generally dispersed, only to reappear again elsewhere.

In February, 1871, the Cubans successfully resisted an attack on Mayari, but an expedition which landed at Guantanamo was captured by the Spaniards, and Gen. Quesada and Figueredo were taken to Santiago and shot.

De Rodas was relieved about the end of 1870, by Count Valmaseda, but he was no more successful than his predecessors in quelling the insurrection.

The cost of the war for 1870 was stated, in the budget presented to the Spanish Cortes, to amount to $62,000,000. The number of troops sent to Cuba since the outbreak of the insurrection is a little over 80,000.

March 5, 1872, the Cubans took the town of Sagua de Tahaman, and June 29 they defeated a large force at Holguin.

June 30, Count Valmaseda was relieved by Gen. Ceballos, and the same cruel policy as before was continued.

A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES,

owing to the treatment of Dr. Howard, was settled by the release of the prisoner and the return of his confiscated property.

In March, 1873, the Spaniards were defeated near Jiguani, and again near Holguin. Near the end of March three regiments of home guards, called "Civil Guards" by the Spaniards, rebelled against their officers, and

DESERTED TO THE CUBANS,

taking their arms with them. Since then there have been few engagements, and the troops on both sides have been waiting the return of cool weather. The insurgents are just about as strong as at the beginning five years ago, and the condition of the island is deplorable. If the late outrage upon humanity does nothing else, it will probably call the attention of the civilized world to the utter inability of the Spanish either to conquer the Cubans, to control the Volunteers, or to carry on warfare according to the rules of the civilized world.

A Clerical Row.

The Rev. Frederic Scotson Clarke was tried at Brighton last month for assaulting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Matilda Brown, and the Rev. William White La Barte, all of the Church of England. The Rev. Frederic Scotson Clarke charged that the Rev. William White La Barte had received the confession of his wife, and had induced her to join the sisterhood of All Saints, St. Margaret street, London, while Mr. Clarke was pursuing his musical studies at Stuttgart; and that his mother-in-law, moved and instigated by the devil, had aided and abetted therein. This was denied, and a violent altercation ensued, in which the Rev. Frederic Scotson Clarke was the agressor. The just Judge fined him £5 for striking the preacher, and only £2 for striking his mother-in-law.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

His Declination of an Invitation to Become a Candidate for Mayor of Springfield, Mass.

A few days ago, a large number of citizens of Springfield, Mass., addressed a letter to Mr. Samuel Bowles, asking him to accept an independent nomination for Mayor. It was pretty well understood that had he accepted the nomination he would have been elected; but he declined it in the following letter:

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 15, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation, with its signatures, both surprise and embarrass me. An occupation, equally absorbing and satisfying, and affording an abundant share in public affairs, has left no room for desire of official position. Held responsible for the daily criticisms of a journal, at least free in its opinions of men, and measures, and parties, it had never seemed to me likely that the leaders of local opinion would find me an available candidate, or that the popular voice would call me to public office. It did not, therefore, occur to me that the late frequent and flattering presentation of my name for the Mayoralty in one of our daily journals represented more than the generous feeling of personal friends and old associates. But the ripening of their suggestions into your letter, with names representing all parties, interests, and opinions, and commanding, it is not presumptuous to say, by their numbers and influence, the office they offer, forces the question seriously upon me.

I have, therefore, to say that I would rather be Mayor of Springfield than hold any other office in the gift of my fellow-citizens. I would greatly like to help administer the public affairs of my native city, of which, year by year, I grow more proud and fond, and to come into closer personal association with its people and its institutions. Further, I recognize the obligation of every citizen to answer the call of his fellow-citizens for his share of the common duties of the public service.

Against these considerations, however, are, first, the conviction that, with all possible personal sacrifice, I could not give to the office the time and strength that it justly demands of every conscientious occupant; and, second, the feeling that any one having the opportunity and sharing the ambition of modern journalism can best serve the public interest by undivided service in his profession. With my inexperience in the details of municipal administration, I do not believe I have the health to perform the duties of this office as I should want to and you would expect me to; and, were this otherwise, I doubt the wisdom of turning aside from my already semi-public duties for a personal share in the local Government. Public opinion, rather than the mere personal leadership or party administration, is fast becoming the great influence in both society and government; and, in the education and direction of that agency, the press is only a valuable ally as it is, and is felt to be, independent of any personal share or interest in the details of the administration itself.

These reasons constrain me above the temptation and the duty which you so generously place before me.

I cannot think there is any such exigency in our local affairs as to make my declination in any sense a public danger or embarrassment; Springfield has men in plenty for her work; and above men she is rarely endowed, in her liberal and working clergy of all branches of the Christian Church, in her schools and their teachers, in her numerous local societies for public discussion and culture, in her public charities and the noble circle of women who direct them, as well as in her press, with the instrumentalities for creating and directing that intelligent and independent public opinion by which all public questions are finally settled.

Do not, however, regard me as, in any sense, indifferent to the compliment you pay me or the honor you propose for me. They transcend all other compliments and honors of my life, and will be gratefully treasured among its most valued memories. I am, yours truly,

SAMUEL BOWLES.

To Daniel L. Harris, Esq., Mr. D. B. Wesson, Hon. Eliphalet Trask, H. N. Case, Esq., Rev. S. G. Buckingham, Charles L. Shaw, Esq., Bishop O'Reilly, Mr. William M. Pomeroy, Rev. Alexander Burgess, A. L. Soule, Esq., Mr. James Kirkham, and others.

THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

Grave Charges Aainst Officers Slayton and Gallagher.

They Are Accused of Shielding Thieves from Punishment.

The Railroads Find It Necessary to Employ Private Detectives.

The detectives of the Chicago police force have long been considered corrupt, but a want of conclusive evidence of guilt has prevented their dismissal in disgrace. Two of them, however, have at last been "run down," and, if the allegations made are proven to be true, Reuben Slayton and Michael Gallagher, First Precinct detectives, will soon cease making "outside money." Three or four months ago, Isaac and Jacob Felsenthal, junk-dealers, whose establishment is on Desplaines street, near Adams, were arrested and indicted for buying a quantity of "car brasses," belonging to railroad companies. The case was called for trial in the Criminal Court on the day fixed, and a *nolle prosequi* entered by the State's Attorney. This was done in consequence of information furnished by Slayton, who told Mr. Reed that the most important witnesses—the ones on whose testimony a conviction depended—were out of town, and could not be reached. It was subsequently ascertained that this information was untrue; that the Felsenthals, as, is alleged, attempted to buy up the witnesses, but, failing to induce them to leave the city, handed the officers $400, or promised to pay them to secure their release.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. B. Adams, acting in behalf of the Superintendents of the Northwestern, the Illinois Central, and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies, preferred formal charges against Slayton and Gallagher.

In reply to the questions of Commissioner Sheridan, he said he had talked to Supt. Washburn about the matter in September last, and also with Commissioner Wright. The former told him the charges must be made in writing, and sworn to, before anything could be done.

Commissioner Sheridan inquired if there was any good reason to believe that there was complicity between the detectives and thieves.

Mr. Adams rejoined by saying that the railroad companies had endeavored to protect their property, and the two officers had apparently assisted them. But whenever a matter was pointed out to them they would delay execution, and he had become morally certain that the companies could not be protected through them. Private detectives had, therefore, to be employed. He then read to the Board the subjoined charges:

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:

The following charges are preferred for your consideration against police officers Reuben Slayton and Michael Gallagher of the South Side force:

First—For corruptly and willfully violating their oaths as officers of the police force of the city of Chicago, and conniving and endeavoring to defeat the ends of justice by protecting and aiding prisoners whom they had arrested for crime, viz.: felony, and who had been indicted for the said offense, by falsely representing to the State's-Attorney, Charles H. Reed, that the witnesses in the case were absent and out of the State, and that without their evidence the said parties could not be convicted of the crime for which they were so indicted, which representations so made to said Charles H. Reed were wholly and totally false, and were so known to be at the time they so made said statements to said Charles H. Reed. That said C. H. Reed, Esq., relying upon their statements so made, did enter a nolle prosequi upon said indictments, and prisoners were allowed to depart the Court without day.

Second—That said officers, in violation of their duties as police officers, and in violation of their oaths of office and as conservators of the peace, refused to attend and give evidence upon the rearrest and examination of said parties thus discharged through their agency and instrumentality; they having made the first original arrest, and their testimony being material as to certain facts.

Third—That they have, in violation of their oaths of office, and in violation of the rules of the Police Board of the city of Chicago, received money from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, to be used for a certain and specific purpose in enabling said railroad company to obtain property stolen from them and securing the conviction of the receivers of the same, and falsely representing that the same had been so used, when in truth and in fact not one dollar had been so used, but had been fraudently used by Reuben Slayton for his own uses and purposes.

Fourth—For violation of their duties as police officers and as honest men, in this: By trying to persuade one August Gromm to go to Mr. C. H. Willard, the attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and state to him that he, Slayton, had given to him the sum of $25, when in truth and in fact the said Slayton had not so paid him said sum of $25, or any part of it.

Fifth—That said officers, in the case of Albert and Isaac Felsenthal, now indicted for receiving and buying stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, and in which case they made the original arrest and promised C. H. Willard, Esq., attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, to faithfully look after and prosecute, obtain the witnesses, &c., in violation of their oaths and their duties as such officers, have since, on or about the 8th or 9th day of September last, placed every obstruction in their power towards the trial and conviction of said Albert and Isaac Felsenthal; that they have been and are now doing all in their power to defeat the ends of justice.

Sixth—That Officer Slayton, on or about the — of November, 1873, at the City of Chicago, in violation of his duties as such officer, and of his oath, caused the arrest of one J. H. Bull, while in the discharge of his duty in executing a search-warrant issued by one A. H. Banyon, a Justice of the Peace of Cook County and acting Justice of the Peace in the City of Chicago; and upon the warrant so issued full power and authority was indorsed by said Justice to said Bull to execute the same; and by virtue of such authority said Bull, with a search-warrant so issued, searched the premises described in said warrant, and then and there found a large amount of stolen property belonging to several railroads of this State, and, as in duty bound, arrested one Wertheimer, the proprietor of said premises, and conveyed him to the police office, and there demanded of an officer, then and there acting, that said Jacob Wertheimer, proprietor of said house, be booked for the offense of receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and that he be held in custody therefor. Said Officer Slayton did then and there willfully refuse to receive or arrest such person so charged with a criminal offense, in violation of the statutes of this State. [See Revised Statutes, Gross, page 187, Sec. 22.] But said officer not only refused to receive or arrest said prisoner so charged, but released said Jacob Wertheimer, and arrested and imprisoned said J. C. Bull, before them authorized to serve the process of said Banyon, and willfully and maliciously falsely imprisoned said Bull and prosecuted him before said Banyon; but, upon the day of trial, when said Justice Banyon was about to investigate the charge so preferred against said J. C. Bull, caused said charge to be dismissed; and, as soon as said Bull was released, again caused his arrest for the same pretended charge, and informants therefore aver and charge that Reuben Slayton has been guilty of the crime, under the statutes, of refusing to receive a prisoner charged with crime, and of falsely imprisoning said J. C. Bull and, of willful and corrupt oppression in office; and afterwards, in furtherance of the same object, and to enable said Wertheimer to secrete and to make way with the property in the premises of said Wertheimer belonging to the railroads, so rearrested said Bull and proceeded to the premises and threatened to arrest other duly authorized officers placed at said premises, and was only deterred by the Constable in charge; that the complainants therefore represent that said Reuben Slayton did obstruct, resist, and oppose the said J. C. Bull in the service of legal process, being thereto legally authorized, in violation of the statutes of Illinois [Gross, page 186, Section 11.]

To substantiate the charges heretofore preferred, the Commissioners are referred to George Willard, Room 16 Ashland Block; Charles H. Reed, Attorney for the State; August Gromm, No. 346 Third avenue; Mr. Cornell, detective for the Lake Shore Railroad; H. B. Adams, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; William Cannon, custodian of stolen property; George R. McClellan.

The witnesses in the case of Wertheimer are J. H. Bull, William Turtle, James Fitzgerald, Alfred Bowers, A. H. Banyon, and August Gromm.

Accompanying the charges were affidavits of Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and August Gromm, one of the witnesses, who Slayton said was out of town. He was not, but here at the time, and would have been in Court had he been notified to attend.

President Cleveland thought mere allegations against officers should not be made public. They might not be guilty, and the people should not try them before the Board did.

Mr. Adams remarked that he preferred the charges for the Superintendents of the railroads; he was not a detective, and did not wish to be considered one.

Detective Slayton, who had been sent for at the request of Commissioner Sheridan, came into the room at this juncture, and was addressed by the member from the South Division. Said he: "Mr. Slayton, you are charged here with complicity with parties who had received stolen goods. I believe I spoke to you in relation to the matter some two months ago, when I first got wind of the affair, and I thought then from your statement that you were all right. Now, the public are going to hear definite charges preferred against you—charges that show you were in complicity with those receivers, that you connived at getting essential witnesses in their case before the courts out of town, and that you received money for the purpose of facilitating their prosecution, and appropriated it to your own use."

The President did not know whether Slayton had been brought in to say anything about the charges.

Commissioner Sheridan knew the charges were coming in, and he had sent for Slayton in order that an ex parte statement should not be given to the public.

The President remarked that if he was Slayton he would refuse to make any statement until he was brought before the Board.

Slayton said he would prefer to hear what they had against him before he said anything. At the proper time he would bring in his witnesses.

Commissioner Sheridan said that, for some time past, he had noticed in the newspapers indefinite charges against Detectives Slayton and Gallagher, and he had gone to work to investigate them himself. He had seen Mr. Adams in conference with Commissioner Wright some months ago, and, suspecting that something was up, although he could get no official information about it, determined to find out what was going on. He felt it to be his duty to probe the matter to the bottom. Going to the custodian of stolen property, he found that he had some railroad property, which had been properly delivered into his hands by the regular officers. When Mr. Adams and Capt. Turtle approached him on the street and told him they believed there was cause of complaint against Slayton and Gallagher, he told them to present formal charges.

Commissioner Wright interrupted him by saying he suggested the same thing a month ago.

Commissioner Sheridan continued. He was glad the matter had come up, for many reasons, because he thought, from what he had learned, that there was a misapprehension between the authorities of the railroads and the city police. He believed that Slayton had been doing his duty; but, as there was a doubt of the integrity of the two officers in the minds of the railroad officials, he wanted a thorough investigation, and, if Slayton had been derelict, he (Sheridan) would go for him. But from what he had learned—and he had looked into the matter closely—he believed Slayton would be exonerated.

Mr. Adams said he had no malice against any of the officers.

President Cleveland thought it "a disgrace to the Board" to let a thing of the kind go out; a thing that had been gotten hold of by some one who had been loafing around hunting for things. He became very indignant, and said he believed in secrecy. If everything was to be given to the public, they might as well hold their meetings in THE TRIBUNE or *Times* office.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that the matter be referred to the Superintendent, and it was so referred.

After President Cleveland had said that the Board ought to hold their meetings where the reporters could not hear a word, the Board adjourned.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Meeting of Employers Yesterday Afternoon — The Typographical Union to Be Asked to Reduce Wages.

The representatives of the leading job printing firms here which employ Union printers met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House, for the purpose of discussing the question of reducing the wages paid to their employes. The publishers of some of the Chicago papers were present by invitation. A meeting was held Monday, but nothing was done except to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the Typographical Union, stating their views upon the question.

Among those present yesterday were Messrs. Thompson, Jameson, Leonard, Clark, Hazlitt, Donnelly, Hanscomb; Mr. Leonard presided.

The Committee submitted a draft of a communication to the Typographical Union, asking that body to co-operate in reducing wages to the rates suggested in another report, being $18 a week, and composition to 45 cents a thousand ems, and time pay to 35 cents an hour. The report refers to the depressed condition of the job-printing business here; the fact that work is leaving Chicago for other points; the high rates paid printers here; and the low cost of living; all which, they believe, should induce the Union to co-operate with them in making a reduction.

Jerry Thompson did not see how he and others would be benefited by the reduction of journeymen's wages. Until he did he could not support the resolution. It was good for the newspaper men, but nobody else. Still he would submit to what the employers did.

Mr. Clark wanted to know if they would maintain present prices if wages were cut down.

Mr. Donnelly said work constantly went out of the city, since it could not be done as cheaply as at the East and West, where rates of composition were less. If a slight reduction of wages brought work here, the men would be benefited. He had discharged nine men, since he had no work for them. He would reduce his prices a little in book printing, since he knew he could get more by so doing.

Mr. McClure, of Culver, Page & Hoyne, opposed the movement so far as job printers were concerned. When wages went down, the employers would have to reduce the price of their work. He did not see how the job printers were benefited.

Mr. Clark thought it would be better to reduce the hours of labor rather than wages. Many printers were out of employment now.

Mr. Donnelly did not believe any one contemplated reducing work, but thought the reduction would increase work. The Typographical Union was, he understood, ready to listen to a proposition for a reduction. No injustice was to be done to the journeymen, and none was contemplated.

Mr. Thompson wanted to know how far the resolution was to be binding if adopted. If he lived up to it, would others give old rates and steal away his men?

Mr. McNally did not think it would make much difference with his concern what was done. They were paying, in some cases, more than the Union rates. They had not in their composition room two hands whose wages would be reduced if the proposed scale was agreed to.

Mr. Jeffrey asked gentlemen whether their hands were now getting enough to support themselves. In his office they were making about $14 a week, and no printer could live on that. The hours of labor had been reduced. He did not see where the additional work talked of was to come from. The general public alone would be helped by reducing the scale of prices. The trouble was there was no work to do.

Mr. Donnelly said the representatives of newspapers would consult relative to their composition rates, and send a separate communication to the Union.

Mr. Hazlitt said the Union rules did not recognize this cutting down of hours.

Mr. Jeffrey said his printers had agreed to the reduction of time to eight hours.

Mr. Donnelly explained that he was not opposed to the Union, but thought the reduction was in the interest of the men.

The report was then adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 7.

It was ordered that a copy of the report be sent to the Secretary of the Typographical Union, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Thompson suggested that at the next meeting they fix a scale of prices for themselves, and Mr. Hazlitt agreed with him, and hoped they would have an understanding to elevate the business in Chicago.

NOT PROOF AGAINST BURGLARS.

A South Water Street Commission Firm's Safe Blown Open and Robbed.

Some time during Tuesday night, the commission store of G. Lascher & Co., No. 125 South Water street, was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe-door, and obtained $239 in money and some valuable papers. An entrance was obtained to the store through a rear window, the shutters of which were forced open by means of some powerful burglar tool. The sole object in entering the store seems to have been to gain access to the interior of the safe, nothing else having been molested. The job was evidently done by skilled burglars. It appeared that a hole was first drilled in the safe door, near the key-hole, and filled with powder, with which a fuse was connected. A blanket was then procured, and, having been saturated with water, it was hung over the front of the safe, for the double purpose of smothering the report of the explosion and concealing the flash. The plan was successful, the door being blown to pieces, and swung wide open, affording the robbers easy access to the valuables behind it. These consisted of $239 in money, notes to the value of $698, a certificate of stock in the Chicago City Railway Company, No. 1,026, upon which transfer has been stopped, and a bank book. The money drawer was also robbed of a few dollars. The job was probably done about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, as a clock, on the top of the safe, had stopped at that hour, very likely from the jar of the explosion. The case was given to the detectives yesterday morning, but there were no developments at a late hour last evening.

—If you want to call a man a "bloated human hyena," don't go to Providence to do it. They fined Tyler $50 for using that phrase the other day.

THE [illegible]

How an Indiana[illegible] for Ch[illegible]

An Interesting [illegible] Pullman [illegible]

An Ejected [illegible] ceives $[illegible]

Six New Divorce[illegible] Case---Ban[illegible]

Judge Rogers was [illegible] yesterday in hearing [illegible] mick against John [illegible] Anthony Wright, and [illegible] mick says he owned [illegible] mac, Ind., and, mee[illegible] duced to come to Ch[illegible] owned and for sale by [illegible] came, and, with Wri[illegible] property. Wright, he [illegible] lots between Thirty-fi[illegible] and east of the Stock-[illegible] the ones, and repres[illegible] foot, or $3,750 for the [illegible] erty in Indiana was [illegible] mick thought he had [illegible] changed deeds with J[illegible] ing the papers. He h[illegible] lots are only worth al[illegible] ing a balance on the [illegible] complains that it was [illegible] defendants; that the [illegible] south than those p[illegible] defendants allege [illegible] Wright to the south [illegible] and then refused to [illegible] that the lots were f[illegible] he would take his c[illegible] elected to take the lots [illegible] it is now too late to r[illegible] session. The jury re[illegible] E. Brown (John S. Br[illegible] thony Wright for $1,63[illegible]

SUIT AGAINST THE P[illegible]

An interesting and [illegible] concluded in Dixon, [illegible] 1873, William Reed, [illegible] ticket for a berth [illegible] Chicago to Crestline, [illegible] Reed showed the ticke[illegible] as he supposed, put it [illegible] ductor came around [illegible] Several bystanders test[illegible] but the conductor ref[illegible] berth unless it was [illegible] was shown. Reed the[illegible] agent and obtained [illegible] bought a ticket for lo[illegible] conductor decided this [illegible] him, claiming that [illegible] hold him liable unle[illegible] ticket or money. Pla[illegible] suit, alleging that he h[illegible] the berth, which was hi[illegible] the evidence thereof, [illegible] judgment for about [illegible] first one of the kind eve[illegible]

EQUITABLE INS[illegible]

James Long, as Assi[illegible] Insurance Company, fil[illegible] H. Rogers, the Bank o[illegible] and J. L. Smith, to fore[illegible] by him to one William [illegible] cept the north 20 fee[illegible] south 20 feet, of Block [illegible] tion to Chicago, the [illegible] secure the payment of [illegible] $8,764. In January, 1871[illegible] of the same premises t[illegible] gomery to secure a note [illegible] Insurance Company for [illegible] power in the first trust [illegible] the premises in April, 1[illegible] in default of the paym[illegible] Assignee alleges that h[illegible] the time it was made, a[illegible] dered by the loss of th[illegible] commencing a suit [illegible] data on which t[illegible] leges that the s[illegible] fraudulent, to cut off [illegible] trust-deed, and that Sm[illegible] erty in trust for Roger[illegible] sale by Smith to David[illegible] also fraudulent, and m[illegible] illegality of the granto[illegible] complainant alleges, wa[illegible] thinks the property is a[illegible] both claims, and asks t[illegible] aside, his lien declare[illegible] made for the benefit of [illegible]

LIVELY DAY I[illegible]

Yesterday was an u[illegible] vorce matters, six cases [illegible] Superior Court. Helen [illegible] separated from Charle[illegible] adultery. Helen M. Cl[illegible] intoxication of her hu[illegible] and obtained leave to [illegible] son. Sarah E. Hines sa[illegible] or worse has all been fo[illegible] elty inflicted on her by [illegible] is such that she cann[illegible] Lucy E. Spencer also [illegible] partner, on the groun[illegible] But the most pitiful [illegible] alleges that his wife Eli[illegible] miserable by her repeat[illegible] water on him and caress[illegible] Caleb Harvey Webster [illegible] from his wife Rebecca [illegible] tion.

FICTITIOUS [illegible]

Daniel W. Gammon f[illegible] Court for injunction a[illegible] and Anthony F. Seebarg[illegible] that he owns Lots 23 [illegible] Lots 19 and 20 in Block [illegible] ing purchased them fro[illegible] A. Crocker by warranty [illegible] attorney examine the a[illegible] clear title in Francis C[illegible] he bought the property, [illegible] learn that said Hodges [illegible] part, by reason of a tru[illegible] to sell that part yesterd[illegible] plainant maintains that [illegible] record, and asked an [illegible] granted under a bond of [illegible]

THE HOWE [illegible]

The defense expected [illegible] testimony yesterday, b[illegible] will probably be conclu[illegible] prosecution will then i[illegible] four or five days, testim[illegible] just given, and there wi[illegible] fered in surrebuttal by t[illegible] the case will probably c[illegible] next week.

FRANKLI[illegible]

In the report of the [illegible] Bank, yesterday, it woul[illegible] statement that the claim[illegible] $227,660.48, that that w[illegible] To make up the aggrega[illegible] further sum of $28,121, [illegible] should be added to the c[illegible] and secured and prefer[illegible] liabilities $264,964.55, a[illegible]

LARGE JUDGMEN[illegible]

Albro E. Bishop recov[illegible] Circuit Court, by defaul[illegible] for $2,144.80.

Miller, Watson & Co[illegible] ment, in the same Court [illegible] Thomas Foster, also by [illegible] Lyman Blair obtained [illegible] Court against Alonzo W[illegible] tence for $1,402.91.

BANKRUPT[illegible]

In the case of the Uni[illegible] facturing Company, a div[illegible] declared.

G. S. Richardson and [illegible] a petition against Louis[illegible] he is indebted to them i[illegible] for goods sold and delive[illegible] the debtor's stock has b[illegible] on execution, but they h[illegible] judgment on which the [illegible] issued. The stock is sa[illegible] while the execution wa[illegible] to show cause, return [illegible] visional warrant of as [illegible] issued.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

How an Indianian Traded His Farm for Chicago Lots.

An Interesting Suit Against the Pullman Car Company.

An Ejected Passenger Receives $4,000 Damages.

Six New Divorce Suits---The Howell Case---Bankruptcy Notes.

Judge Rogers was occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing the case of James McCormick against John S. Brown, A. E. Brown, Anthony Wright, and D. G. Hamilton. McCormick says he owned a house and lot in Winnemac, Ind., and, meeting A. E. Brown, was induced to come to Chicago to look at some lots owned and for sale by John S. Brown. Plaintiff came, and, with Wright, went to look at the property. Wright, he says, pointed out three lots between Thirty-first and Forty-ninth streets, and east of the Stock-Yards, which, he said, were the ones, and represented them as worth $50 a foot, or $3,750 for the three lots. As his property in Indiana was worth only $1,600, McCormick thought he had a fine bargain, and interchanged deeds with J. S. Brown, Hamilton drawing the papers. He has since found out that the lots are only worth all together about $30, leaving a balance on the wrong side of $1,570. He complains that it was a fraudulent scheme by the defendants; that the lots were much farther south than those pointed out to him. The defendants allege that he went with Wright to the south of the city some distance, and then refused to go further, although told that the lots were further south, and replied he would take his chances on them; that he elected to take the lots without inquiry; and that it is now too late to repent after two years' possession. The jury returned a verdict against A. E. Brown (John S. Brown being dead) and Anthony Wright for $1,630.

SUIT AGAINST THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

An interesting and important suit has just been concluded in Dixon, Lee County. In January, 1873, William Reed, the plaintiff, bought a ticket for a berth in a sleeping-car from Chicago to Crestline, Ohio. On entering the car Reed showed the ticket to the porter, and then, as he supposed, put it away. But when the conductor came around it was not to be found. Several bystanders testified that he had a ticket, but the conductor refused to let him have the berth unless it was produced, or unless a pass was shown. Reed thereupon went to the ticket agent and obtained a certificate that he had bought a ticket for lower berth No. 4, but the conductor decided this insufficient, and ejected him, claiming that the Company would hold him liable unless he could show the ticket or money. Plaintiff thereupon brought suit, alleging that he had purchased a right to the berth, which was his, the ticket only being the evidence thereof, and yesterday recovered judgment for about $4,000. The case is the first one of the kind ever brought.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

James Long, as Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, filed a bill against William H. Rogers, the Bank of Chicago, J. W. Smith, and J. L. Smith, to foreclose a trust deed made by him to one William H. King, on Lot 7, except the north 20 feet, and Lot 8, except the south 20 feet, of Block 51, in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, the trust deed being made to secure the payment of four notes aggregating $8,764. In January, 1871, Rogers made a trust deed of the same premises to one George W. Montgomery to secure a note made to the Equitable Insurance Company for $4,000. By virtue of a power in the first trust-deed the Trustee sold the premises in April, 1872, to Charles M. Smith, in default of the payment of the notes. The Assignee alleges that he did know of the sale at the time it was made, and has since been hindered by the loss of the note and deed from commencing a suit before, not having data on which to declare. He alleges that the sale to Smith was fraudulent, to cut off the lien of the second trust-deed, and that Smith now holds the property in trust for Rogers, and that a pretended sale by Smith to David McIntosh for $14,500 is also fraudulent, and made with notice of the illegality of the grantor's title. The sale also, complainant alleges, was not in due form. He thinks the property is amply sufficient to satisfy both claims, and asks that the sale may be set aside, his lien declared valid, and a new sale made for the benefit of both liens.

LIVELY DAY FOR DIVORCES.

Yesterday was an unusually lively day in divorce matters, six cases being commenced in the Superior Court. Helen F. Gates asked to be separated from Charles L., on the ground of adultery. Helen M. Clark alleges the habitual intoxication of her husband, Hiram A. Clark, and obtained leave to prosecute as a poor person. Sarah E. Hines says the contract for better or worse has all been for the worse, and the cruelty inflicted on her by her husband, Edwin S., is such that she cannot endure it any longer. Lucy E. Spencer also asks a divorce from her partner, on the ground of marital infidelity. But the most pitiful is John McNamara, who alleges that his wife Elizabeth has made his life miserable by her repeated cruelty, throwing cold water on him and caressing him with a tin-pail. Caleb Harvey Webster also prays for a divorce from his wife Rebecca on the ground of desertion.

FICTITIOUS TRUST-DEED.

Daniel W. Gammon filed a bill in the Circuit Court for injunction against Leonard Hodges and Anthony F. Seebarger. Complainant alleges that he owns Lots 23 and 24 in Block 1, and Lots 19 and 20 in Block 17, in Ravenswood, having purchased them from Francis and Samuel A. Crocker by warranty deed. He also had an attorney examine the abstract, which showed a clear title in Francis Crocker. Acting on this, he bought the property, but was astonished to learn that said Hodges claims an interest in a part, by reason of a trust-deed, and advertised to sell that part yesterday at 1 o'clock. Complainant maintains that there is no such deed on record, and asked an injunction, which was granted under a bond of $1,000.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The defense expected to be able to close the testimony yesterday, but were unable, and it will probably be concluded this morning. The prosecution will then introduce, for the next four or five days, testimony in rebuttal of that just given, and there will probably be some offered in surrebuttal by the defendants, so that the case will probably occupy the greater part of next week.

FRANKLIN BANK.

In the report of the condition of the Franklin Bank, yesterday, it would be inferred by the statement that the claims of the creditors were $227,660.48, that that was the total of liabilities. To make up the aggregate of the liabilities the further sum of $28,121, due on discounted notes, should be added to the claims of the creditors, and secured and preferred debts, making the liabilities $264,964.55, against $276,126.23 assets.

LARGE JUDGMENTS RECOVERED.

Albro E. Bishop recovered a judgment in the Circuit Court, by default, against Asahel Pierce, for $2,144.50.

Miller, Watson & Company received a judgment, in the same Court, for $2,987.20, against Thomas Foster, also by default.

Lyman Blair obtained a judgment in the same Court against Alonzo W. Nason and Ancon Lawrence for $1,402.91.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of the United States Brick Manufacturing Company, a dividend of 40 per cent was declared.

G. S. Richardson and John G. McKindley filed a petition against Louis Brody, testifying that he is indebted to them in the sum of $1,050.70 for goods sold and delivered. They allege that the debtor's stock has been seized by a constable on execution, but they have failed to find any judgment on which the execution could be issued. The stock is said to be worth $2,000, while the execution was for only $200. A rule to show cause, returnable Nov. 29, and a provisional warrant of seizure, were entered and issued.

Phineas Bartlett, Philemon B. Beery, John H. Reed, Osee W. Wilmot, and DeWitt C. Davis, trading as Bartlett, Beery, Reed & Co., of New York, filed their petition against J. K. Mitchell and S. O. Beloit [illegible] of Galesburg, claiming $971.01 due on account. They allege a fraudulent payment to [illegible] Brothers of $200, with interest, [illegible]. A rule to show cause by Dec. 3, and a provisional warrant, were issued.

The order of dismissal in the case of E. P. [illegible] yesterday made absolute.

In [illegible] and Franklin Bank, an order [illegible]

was entered for the Marshal to deliver to Edward Cook the three United States bonds for $100 each, described in the affidavit of S. A. Briggs as belonging to said Cook, which were deposited as special deposits.

In the case of the Illinois Agricultural Works, an order was issued for all parties having liens on the debtors' lands in Marseilles to show cause, by Dec. 8, why the lands should not be sold, free from all incumbrance, and their lien transferred to the proceeds.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of John McKelvey, charged with killing Alexander Morrison on the night of the 13th of October last, was on the call for yesterday. It was not tried, counsel for defense filing an affidavit of the prisoner that he thought he could prove an alibi by an absent witness, and that, owing to the small-pox prevalent in the jail, his friends have not been able to visit him so that he could consult with them about his defense. The case was set for the 8th of December.

Daniel Donnell pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given five days in the County Jail.

John Brensolm pleaded guilty on a charge of stabbing his wife, and was remanded.

William Alexander, for the larceny of clothing, was sentenced to eighteen months in Joliet.

James Burwell, for larceny, was considered entitled to fifteen months in the Penitentiary.

Hattie Allen, George Allen, and Mary Knox were charged with robbing an unsophisticated cattle-dealer named G. M. Fitch of two $500 bills. They inveigled the victim into No. 176 South Clark street, and played the "panel-game" on him with good success.

COUNTY COURT.

Special assessment rolls Nos. 8, 12, 14, and 15, for Hyde Park, are ordered to be confirmed, no objections having been filed.

The objections to special assessment rolls Nos. 4, 5, 13, 16, and 23, for Hyde Park, will be heard Monday next, Nov. 24, and so much of the rolls as have not been objected to were confirmed.

Elizabeth Stang was appointed administratrix of the estate of Andreas Stang, on a bond of $3,600.

The will of the late John H. Small was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Gertrude G. Small and Milton H. Swift, under a bond for $20,000.

The will of Joseph Woodman was proven, and letters testamentary given to Walter Hay on his filing a bond in the sum of $2,400.

Mary Brady was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Brady, under a bond of $70,000.

A grant of guardianship of the estate of Maud C. Hudson and others, minors, was issued to Frederick H. Merritt, under a bond of $28,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The First National Bank of Iowa City, Iowa, commenced an action against James McCarty for $1,200.

An action in assumpsit was begun by James Forsyth. Clemens F. Periolat, and James H. Forsyth against John B. Girard, for $1,000. The same plaintiffs brought a similar suit against Peter Mukautz for $1,000.

The Excelsior Press Brick Manufacturing Company brought suit against Thomas L. Kempster for $4,000.

Emma Sohl brought an action in trespass against Frank Grunders and Theodore Worth, to recover $5,000 alleged damages for the wrongful taking of her furniture and sewing-machine.

George L. Clydersdale asks $25,000 from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in an action on the case.

William Schubert and George Koeing filed a petition against James G. Brown, W. Harvey Brown, and —— Wentworth, for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $1,200 on the premises described as Lot 8, Assessors' Subdivision of Block 118, School Section Addition to Chicago.

Oliver H. Horton, as Assignee of the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company, for the use of Ebenezer Wakely, brought suit against William Olcott for $1,500.

A suit in assumpsit was brought by David J. Craig, Assignee of Alexander M. Gibbon, against William H. Waters.

The National Bank of Commerce commenced a suit in assumpsit against August Fisher for $1,000.

Stanley M. Breed filed a precipe in assumpsit, against the Marine Company of Chicago, for $1,500.

The Germania Bank of Chicago brought an action against John E. Pettibone to recover $1,500.

A suit for $1,000 was begun by Ono Eanshaw against John B. Mallers.

Andrew Burton, A. P. Burton, and Samuel P. Longstreet brought an action against Leopold A. Hart and Joseph A. Hart to recover $6,000.

Edward Backus and Felix Vogt instituted an action against Thomas Wilson and George F. Work for $1,500.

William Loeb entered up judgment by confession against Asahel and Lucius Pierce for $3,090.40.

In the case of Forsythe against the National Life Insurance Company, the plaintiff recovered a judgment for $4,302.

In the case of Rice against Reid, tried before Judge Zane, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $1,222.37.

To-morrow is the last day of service, and next Tuesday the last day for filing trial notices for the December term.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 104 to 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116 to 119, and 121 to 127, all inclusive.

Judge Zane will call Nos. 30, 31, 34, 38, 40, and 41.

Judge Rogers will call 1,413 to 1,429, except 1,419, 1,421, 1,423, and 1,489.

Judge Booth's call is still 168 to 180.

Judge Tree has No. 946 set for to-day.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

T. W. Dean, Esq., will lead the noonday prayer meeting to-day.

Prof. Swing will lecture at the Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop, this evening. The Blue Island avenue cars pass within a block of the church.

An oyster supper will be given to-morrow evening at the Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. To accommodate those who prefer supping there before going home, the oysters will be cooked and served at 7 o'clock.

Charles Hubbell is one of the regular sneak thieves that render policemen necessary to the preservation of property on the West Side. Scully sent Charles to the Bridewell for three months yesterday.

There are several charges hanging over the head of William Warner for burglary and robbery. He was yesterday held to the Criminal Court on one of them, by Scully, in bail of $1,000.

Mrs. Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Story of the Pyramids," before the Chicago Philosophical Society, in the Clark Street Methodist Church, next Saturday evening. Tickets can be procured at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at Emerson & Stott's, No. 239 West Madison street.

There will be a social gathering in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock this evening. The usual enjoyments will be supplemented with a supper and a musical entertainment. Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Balpur, and others will participate in the latter.

The financial statement of the Exposition published yesterday was incorrectly given in one particular. The item of $16,661.83 set down to printing and advertising should have been charged to the work account. The printing and advertising amounted to $8,084.75.

Samuel Daly delights in robbing clothes-lines, chicken-coops, and stables. He has been engaged in the business so long that he is well known by all the police. Yesterday he was fined $50 by Banyon for indulging in his favorite amusement.

The alarm from Box 317 at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in a dwelling, No. 135 South Clinton street, occupied by a Mrs. Pond as a boarding-house. It was totally consumed. Loss about $1,200. No insurance.

The schooner Lookout did not look out enough yesterday afternoon, and consequently ran into Wells street bridge, the railings of which were slightly damaged. The rigging of the schooner was slightly injured.

Mr. John Manning, of No. 1 Bond street, New York, has recently issued a book which every advertiser should possess. It is called the "New York Press Dictionary and Advertisers' Hand-Book," and contains a list of the leading publications issued in the United States, classified with respect to the interests they represent.

Richard Grant and John Sheridan are a choice pair that Chicago can afford to lose. Their occupation is highway robbery. They are now charged with an assault and attempt to commit robbery, and are under bail of $500 till Saturday, when they will be examined by Scully.

R. D. Newton, an auctioneer at the corner of Lake and Canal streets, was arrested by Officer Mitchell yesterday, for selling goods at double their value. It appears that he disposed of a worthless watch for $25 to a poor sailor named Alexander Kushnlein. He will be examined before Justice Scully this morning.

Matthew Marks, the lawyer who has been accused, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, of attempting to commit a rape upon the person of a woman named Mrs. Braunschweig, was before Justice Eberhardt yesterday upon the charge, and, waiving examination, he was held for trial at the Criminal Court in bonds of $800.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE were notified a few days ago of the arrest of one Johnson for entering the house of Henry Warner, No. 440 Michigan avenue, and his being bound over to the Criminal Court. Yesterday, Johnson's pal, one Charles Lewis, was arrested and bound over by Banyon in bail $1,500. All the property has been recovered by Detectives Slayton and Gallagher.

Sarah Jane Contal, Mollie Smith, and Kittie Ostrander are a trio of white women that have been living with negroes, without being married. They were all sent to Bridewell for six months, yesterday, by Banyon, but Mollie, in departing from Court, yelled back at the Chief Justice that he was a loafer, whereupon she was given an additional six months.

Yesterday afternoon, an *Inter-Ocean* compositor named Dennis Callighan, while in a state of blissful intoxication, fell from the sidewalk into the basement of the new Farwell Hall building, on Madison street, and received a severe cut upon the head. Officer Fechter lifted him out of the basement, and, procuring an express wagon, had him removed to his home, No. 126 Ohio street.

Yesterday Edward P. Broughton, an employe of the Chicago & Alton Railway, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Department of State, at Washington, on the charge of forging a receipt issued by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne, and the examination continued until Friday, in bail of $5,000.

Yesterday morning three rowdies, named Horace Mann, John Russell, and William Bird, were before Justice Kaufman on the charge of committing a brutal assault upon the person of an old man named Welte, in Mathy's saloon, near the North Side Rolling-Mills. It appears the rowdies entered the saloon, and began to demolish the furniture. The old man mildly expostulated with them, when they emptied glasses of beer upon him, and kicked him about the head and face. One of the party threw a beer-glass at him, breaking his jaw, and rendering him insensible. A police officer, hearing the row, procured assistance, arrested the rowdies, and locked them up in the Rolling-Mills Station. The old man being unable to appear, they were held for further examination in bonds of $1,000 each.

EVANSTON.

Marriage of Mr. H. V. Smith and Miss Ella H. Easter.

Meeting of the Village Trustees---College News---Concert This Evening.

Nearly 150 persons from Evanston, Chicago, and elsewhere, assembled at the spacious residence of the Hon. J. D. Easter, yesterday afternoon to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the marriage of Miss Ella H. Easter and Mr. H. V. Smith. Shortly after 4 o'clock the ceremony was solemnized, the Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs officiating. The bridal party entered in the following order: Mr. E. F. Webster and Miss Lida Easter; Mr. Walter E. Haskin and Miss Birdie Easter; Hon. J. D. Easter and the bride; Mrs. Easter and Mr. Smith. The ceremony was brief but impressive, and was well carried out.

Congratulations then began to shower upon the happy couple, not unaccompanied by generous material remembrances, and the efforts of Johnnie Hand and John Wright made time pass swiftly and agreeably. Among those present from Evanston may be mentioned Andrew Shuman and wife, C. J. Gilbert and wife, E. and James Purington, William Blanchard and wife, J. H. Kedzie and wife, J. S. Kirk and wife, and Miss Nellie Kirk, L. C. Pitner and wife, C. Comstock and wife, W. M. Wyckoff and wife, A. B. Jackson and wife, Dr. C. H. Fowler and wife, E. A. Gage and Mrs. L. J. Gage, W. N. Brainard and wife, Dr. Raymond, E. Haskin and wife, L. C. Collins and wife, C. E. Browne and wife, Mrs. H. B. Hurd, George Lord and wife, Col. Kidder and wife, and Wells Lake and wife.

From Chicago, the prominent visitors were: F. G. Welch, W. Spencer and wife, Mr. Curtiss and wife, Mr. Harvey, of Eddy, Harvey & Carter, Mr. Fast and wife, C. A. Moss, Mr. McVicker, F. W. S. Brawley, E. D. Swain, S. A. Show, Mrs. Cochrane, Frank Foster and Miss May Foster, the Misses True, and Mr. Cole and wife.

In addition there were present Miss Anna Iglehart, Pewaukee, Wis.; Miss Nellie Hamilton, Ottawa; and Mr. L. Woodmassey, Wheeling, W. Va.

A special car brought the wedding party to this city at 8 o'clock, and the newly-wedded pair have started upon a bridal tour to New York, followed by the best wishes of all their friends.

On Tuesday, Miss Laura E. Simons, daughter of Mr. Leonard Simons, was married to Mr. James A. Tower, of New York. The marriage was solemnized at the residence of the bride's father, and was a very quiet one, only intimate friends of the family being present.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The students of the University who are religiously inclined, favor the organization of a church society among their number. A meeting to consider the subject was held on Tuesday evening, at which speeches were made by Prof. Kistler and others. Resolutions to the effect that the religious element among the students, deemed it their duty and advantageous to establish a church were adopted, and the matter was referred to President C. H. Fowler, who has tendered his services as pastor of the church when organized.

Dr. R. Andrus, of Indiana Asbury University, lectured before the theological students yesterday afternoon, upon the subject, "The Grounds of Certainty in Religious Faith." Dr. McCabe, of Ohio Wesleyan University, will deliver the next lecture, *in cursu*, on Dec. 10, on "The Foreknowledge of God."

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Village Trustees was held on Tuesday evening, present, Trustees Gilbert, Powers, Phelps, and Blanchard, and the Clerk and Attorney of the Board.

A petition was presented asking for street-lamps at the corner of Asbury avenue and Lake street; on Asbury avenue, south of Greenwood street, and on Greenwood street, between Asbury and Wesley avenues. Referred to Committee, with power to act.

A petition for permission to build within the fire-limits being presented and discussed, the astute Board discovered that their ordinance did not allow them to grant permission, in cases where the risk was not increased, to make alterations or improvements, although the Board has granted permission in several cases, without regard to their fire ordinance. The Attorney was instructed to re-draft the ordinance, and present one under which business can be transacted.

The petition of E. M. White, estate of John Fussey, and E. A. Clifford, to have an alley opened on the north side of Lot 11, Block 19 from the alley to Chicago avenue, was granted.

Bills amounting to $444.25, for street improvements from Oct. 21 to Nov. 17, were presented by the Street Commissioner, and referred to Committee on Streets.

Adjourned for two weeks.

A PARLOR CONCERT

and reading will be given at the Methodist Church this evening, in aid of the College Cottage, when the following programme will be presented:

Duet......Miss Etta Shrader and Mr. S. W. Gillespie.
Quartette......Merwin, Ayares, Thomas, and Allen.
Declamation......Mr. Frank.
Solo......Miss Mattison
Piano Solo......Prof. Mayo.
Reading......Mr. Bristol, of Class '77.
Poem......Emily Huntington Miller.
Duet......Misses Mattison and Perry.
Declamation......Mr. Needham, of Biblical Institute.
Warbler's Trio......Messrs. Ayares, Thomas, and Allen.
Declamation......Mr. Bristol.
Solo......Miss Perry.
Reading......Mr. Needham.
Quartette......Merwin, Ayares, Thomas, and Allen.

Great Furniture Sale at Grand Rapids

From the Grand Rapids Daily Eagle, Nov. 15, 1873.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, of this city, advertise their great auction sale to commence Dec. 10, and continue ten days. This will be the most important affair of the kind ever announced in the West, and we have no doubt will be largely taken advantage of by the trade and public generally.

Economy is Wealth.

Owing to the dull times, every one is studying to economize and get as much as possible for his money. We don't know of any place where a dollar can be so advantageously invested as at Stein's Dollar Store, No. 124 West Madison street, formerly No. 62 South Clark street. N. B.—Beware of mushroom establishments. We have but one price—$1.

THE POOR.

Operations of the Relief and Aid Society and the County Agent.

Proposition to Establish a Free Lodging-House for Homeless Wanderers.

Perhaps the only businesses in this city which have received an impetus from the hardness of the times are the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the County Agency, and the various other local charitable institutions. In the office of the first named the number of daily applicants is largely in excess of what it was at this time last year. There is no doubt that the increase in the demand for help is not in proportion to the increase of necessitous cases, and that many idle and unthrifty persons are taking advantage of the hard times as an excuse for throwing their lazy bodies on the public charities for support. There is no reason for many of the applications for relief made to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and the County Agent. The general excuse of applicants is that they cannot find work, and is in many cases a frivolous one, as there is still lots of work to be done in Chicago waiting for hands to do it. The old proverb which says that "beggars must not be choosers" is by no means fully appreciated by nine-tenths of the artisans who find themselves suddenly thrown out of employment. They must get exactly the kind of work they want, and, forgetful of the fact that hard times are felt by employers, at as high wages as usual, and, failing to do so, they live as long as they can on any money they have managed to lay by them, and then, moaning about hard luck, drift into the current of shiftless mendicancy. A blacksmith called at the office of a local charity and made his moan, winding up with the usual appeal. Now, at the present moment there are not to be seen busier spots in the city than the horse-shoeing establishments. In many cases a man has to wait for hours before he can get his horses shod. Yet some blacksmiths, who cannot get the exact work and wages they wish, blame Providence and turn beggars. The charitable societies are aware of the tendency of many to live upon charity rather than upon what they consider underpaid or unpleasant work, and are, consequently scrutinizing closely the case of each applicant, and exercising the utmost discrimination in affording help. It would be well for parties having work to do to communicate with the managers of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and with the County Agent, who would have no difficulty in finding parties able, although perhaps not particularly willing to do it. The general appearance of the applicants at the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society would surprise nine out of ten people making a visit of inspection. Hardly one of them is found to bear any of the evidences of the poverty which is supposed to bring them there. They sit down in the cosy office, in a row, waiting their turns, and present a very well-clad and comfortable appearance. The haggard cheek and sunken eye are lacking in almost every instance. The Secretary of the Society, who, with a heart full of charity, combines an excellent knowledge of the ways of the people he has to deal with, listens to the appeals and makes a thorough sifting of their merits. The consequence is, as might be expected, that not more than a quarter of the applications are approved. At all times exceedingly wary, in the present condition of things he is exceedingly so, and it would take a more than ordinarily astute fraud to get ahead of him. About sixty people each day receive help from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society at an average daily expenditure of $500.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the Secretary of the Society to find out his views upon the idea of a charitable lodging-house in which the penniless waifs thrown upon our city during the winter season could get lodging and board for a day or two, and be kept from freezing to death, as has been the lot of more than one homeless wretch. He said that formerly Chicago had had no less than three lodging-houses at which such people could find refuge. One of these was in the old Union street police station; another in the basement of an engine-house. Application had been made to the police authorities for the reopening of these houses of refuge, but without avail, no notice having been taken of the communication. He thought that the idea should receive the proper and prompt attention of the authorities, as such a lodging-house would save much misery.

At the County Agent's office the reporter found a very lively state of affairs. The little place, which is much too small for the work done in it, was thronged with a multitude of paupers, and the atmosphere of the place was intensely close, although the fresh air had free ingress at a couple of open windows. About 120 relief-seekers, principally females, comprising aged grandmothers, middle-aged matrons with well-grown boys, young mothers with babes in arms, and girls of all ages, waited patiently for their turn to come. The work is done methodically, and the various claims are adjusted in a much quicker time than one would imagine. One by one they go to an opening in a partition wall and receive such goods as are kept on stock in the room, and a supply of tickets for food and fuel, which they obtain elsewhere. The air of pauperism is much more clearly marked here than at the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and yet there are many among these applicants whose appearance is by no means in keeping with the object which brings them to the Agent's office. A chat with the County Agent revealed the fact that the work of the Agency is very heavy just now. Here, too, the utmost caution is used in affording relief. In all cases where any doubt is felt as to the necessity of the applicant both he and the party recommending him as a fit object for assistance have to make affidavits as to the truth of their statements. The first thing done when an unknown party makes an application is to get the name of his wife, so that, in case his application is rejected, that of the better-half, which is generally a natural consequence, may receive like treatment. Then one of the officers of the Agency, known as a "Visitor," is sent to make an inspection of the applicant's dwelling, find out from the neighbors the facts of the applicant's condition, and report accordingly. The number of "Visitors" at present employed is ten, being twice as many as ever previously at work. The County Agent stated that he was in the habit of sending paupers who had no home, and were awaiting departure from the city, to a place kept by a Mrs. Heward, at No. 206 West Lake, where for $1 a day they are boarded and lodged at the county's expense. He thought there would be no trouble about providing such wanderers as need it with a couple of days' lodging. The matter of having a suitable place for the accommodation of such people has been before the County Commissioners ever since the fire, but nothing has been done in the matter. He knew it was the intention of the County Commissioners to get a place of the kind, and believed they would do it before long.

The matter of a temporary lodging-house for paupers is one which is particularly urgent just now, and which it would not take even the County Commissioners long to accomplish. There is abundance of unrented space which could be obtained at a very cheap price for the winter season. The furnishing need not be otherwise than on the very simplest and most inexpensive scale, the catering of the plainest description. If the Commissioners would take the thing in hand, they would be doing something less showy, perhaps, but of a far greater practical utility at the present time than talking about the new Court-House.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Colvin Still Master of the Situation--Gossip Regarding the Police Superintendency and Other Offices--Efforts of Aldermen to Get Control of Committees.

Mr. Colvin did not attend the Aldermanic caucus held Tuesday evening in the Sherman House, and it is not likely he will condescend to become an instrument in the hands of any combination. He is willing to accept advice from any citizens, including Aldermen, but has been careful not to commit himself until the proper time comes. He was visited by the usual delegation of politicians and office-seekers yesterday, men who expect to be candidates next year, introducing their friends so as to be able to demand their services in the future. The chief topic in political circles was the Police Superintendency. There seems to be little doubt that Jake Rehm will be Chief and Joe Dixon Deputy, though Mark Sheridan will work for the appointment of Capt. Buckley in case Capt. Hickey stands no show. Mr. Stearns will probably get Mr. Carter's place in the Board of Public Works. Many friends of Phil Conley desired to use his name, but, as he has a hotel to run, he declined being a candidate for any office. Capt. P. M. Ryan is announced as a candidate for Clerk of the North Side Police Court, and Mr. Davis is working against the Amberg family for the same position on the West Side. The Aldermen who pledged themselves to a host of applicants for minor offices are redeeming their pledges by recommending them to Mr. Colvin, but there seems to be a disposition to confirm his nominees, no matter who they may be, and allow the responsibility to rest with him. It is the committees the Aldermen are after, as they would rather have a finger in the Court-House pie than the naming of all the officers to be appointed. McGrath would like to be Chairman of Finance, and Mike Bailey hankers after the Chairmanship of Public Buildings. Corcoran would take Railroads in place of Woodman, who has served with ability and unquestioned honesty. It is not certain Woodman will not be reappointed. Gas is another committee of importance, and Cannon and Lengacher would like it. The latter really stands not the ghost of a show to be President of the Council, as he will fall back on some prominent Committee. Pete Mahr would take the Presidency if he could get it, but McGrath can clean him out. The fight is becoming hot all along the line, and next week the battle will be general.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Fatal Result of the Stabbing of Aaron Schoen.

Facts Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest---The Assassin Still at Large.

Aaron Schoen, who was stabbed by an unknown man last Friday night, in the hall-way of the residence of Mr. J. W. Straus, No. 119 South Desplaines street, died from the effect of his wounds at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest on the body. The post-mortem examination revealed that the point of the stiletto had cut the covering of the heart in two places. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of an unknown man, thus adding another murder to the startling array of tragic occurrences that have taken place in this city wherein the principals have escaped arrest. The case is one of the most mysterious of the many bloody tragedies that have occurred in Chicago during the past few years. The facts are still fresh in the minds of our readers.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst., Mr. J. W. Straus, of No. 119 South Desplaines street, went out of his house, by the front door, to a neighboring grocery. He had been gone but a few minutes, when the door bell was rung, and, under the supposition that it was her husband returning, Mrs. Straus sent her little girl to admit him. The door was opened, and a tall man stepped into the hall. The little girl screamed, and Mrs. Straus, snatching up a lamp, ran out and, confronting the man, asked him what he wanted. He replied "I am going to stay here all night." Mrs. Straus replied, "I guess you have mistaken the house." Just then Mr. Straus returned, and, upon being informed of the conversation that had passed between the man and his wife, called out to Mr. Schoen, who was sleeping up stairs, to come down. Schoen, snatching up a small cane, descended into the hall, in his night-dress. Mr. Straus, thereupon, went into the street, in search of a policeman. During his absence Mrs. Straus attempted to persuade the man to leave the house, and being unsuccessful, Mr. Schoen was reascending the stairs to put on his clothes, when the stranger insolently asked, "What does that man want with me?" referring to Schoen. The latter thereupon returned to the hall, and, after some hot words, Schoen struck the intruder with the cane, whereupon the former drew a Spanish stiletto from the breast-pocket of his overcoat, and buried it to the hilt in Schoen's left side. He then darted out the door, and walked rapidly south on Desplaines street, and was not seen or heard of again.

Mr. Straus, unable to find an officer, went to the Union Street Station and reported the matter. A squad of policemen went in search of the assassin, but failed to capture him. He was described as being tall and muscular, with a florid complexion, and a light mustache, and wearing a light-colored overcoat and a black slouch hat.

The case is one that demands immediate attention from a skilled detective. Had it been promptly taken in hand the morning after the deed was committed, the murderer would doubtless have been captured. So long a time has now elapsed that his escape is very probable. The treatment of the case is a notable instance of the glaring inefficiency of the Police Department in the working up of mysterious tragedies.

Mr. Schoen was a gentleman of culture and wealth, a citizen of St. Louis, and was on a pleasure visit to the house of Mr. Straus, with his only child. He was about 45 years of age, and a widower. The remains will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL HOURS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Even now, two years after the fire, the city needs more schoolhouses. Something should be done to provide accommodations for hundreds of children who are deprived of school-privileges. Cannot this difficulty be partly overcome by a change in the hours of attendance? The best educators say that school-children are overtaxed by being compelled to pursue too many studies at once and kept in school too long. Shorten the sessions, and there would soon be no lack of school-room. All the children could attend, and their health and intellectual growth be improved. Suppose the following arrangement for the day-scholars: Let the younger scholars attend in the forenoon, and the older ones in the afternoon. Have two sessions each half-day: a. m., 9 o'clock to 10:30, and 10:30 to 12 m.; afternoon sessions, 1 o'clock to 3, and 3 to 5; with two evening sessions for such as could not attend during the day. No scholar should be required to attend more than one or two hours in each half-day. More than that amounts to imprisonment, and school-boards should be held accountable to public opinion. D.

Important.

We wish to call the attention of the ladies and all buyers of linens and housekeeping goods to the fact that our great cost sale of these goods is in progress, and will continue until all the goods in this department are sold. It is full and complete of the most popular and desirable goods in this line, and those intending to purchase will do well to call early as they are being rapidly taken off by those who appreciate desirable goods at lower than panic prices. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Cold Weather Is Upon Us.

Parties before purchasing should not fail to see the New England Anti-Clinker Base-Heater; also the new Stewart Parlor, with or without oven; also a large line of other stoves, at Dalton & Co.'s, No. 82 Randolph street, near State, where everything wanted in house-furnishing goods may be found in their stock.

Live and Let Live.

"Large trade and small profits" is Anderson's motto. Bill of fare reduced to ante-fire prices. Call at their popular dining-rooms, Nos. 143 and 145 Madison street, and they will convince you that they can give you a better meal for less money than you can obtain anywhere else in the country.

Japanese Dentistry.

The Japanese professor of dentistry, instead of sitting in his office with a stock of mysterious and frightful instruments, goes traveling over the country, carrying a box covered with brass ornaments, and containing some little mallets and wedges. When he meets with a person who wishes to part with an aching tooth, the wedges are pressed in between the tooth and gum, and are then forced down with the mallet, until, by hammering and prying, the tooth is made so loose that it can be pulled out with the finger. The poor patient suffers very much. Sometimes pieces of the jaw are broken away with the teeth, and it is said the patient dies from the wound.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.

COL. A. M. YORK

WILL give, for the only time in Chicago, his celebrated lecture on

"Wealth as a Political Power,"

Saturday Night,

NOVEMBER 22.

Tickets, THIS MORNING, at Box Office, and at Bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co. *Carpenter & Sheldon.*

N. B.—DANIEL DOUGHERTY NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Wednesday Matinee, and Wednesday and Thursday Nights, another change. TWO MORE PIECES.

PAUL PRY, AND A REGULAR FIX.

All the Stars in the Cast.

Next week Great Attraction. Reappearance of MISS SUSAN DENIN in two favorite plays.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Closing Nights with the Greatest Emotional Actress.

MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.

To-night and Saturday Afternoon, her great part of

Aurora Floyd.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Production of the original, musical, farcical, and pantomimical sketch of

ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.

Mackin & Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, Master G. Davenport in new and sparkling specialties, every evening and Saturday matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
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GRAND INAUGURATION

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT. Popular Prices—25 and 50 cents.

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FRANCES E. WILLARD.

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"My Story of the Pyramids."

First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts.; Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1873. Tickets, 25 cts., or five for $1.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; Balcony, 25 cts. To-night and Saturday Matinee.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TOPSEY......LAURA ALBERTA.

To-morrow—Friday—TWICE SAVED.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

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"THEM BROWN BOYS, FROM BROWNTOWN" will be introduced promptly at 8 o'clock, in order to allow them to accompany Mr. De Cordova to New York on the 10 p. m. train. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. To be had at Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, Horton's Library, and Bell's Drugstore.

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Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

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For further information apply to Company's Western Offices, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE......Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 38, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA......Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA......Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA......Saturday, Dec. 13.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

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NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain	Nov. 15	Egypt	Dec. 6
Italy	Nov. 22	Greece	Dec. 13
France	Nov. 29	Spain	Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, by WILLIAM McALISTER, General Western Agent.

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$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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CHICAGO & A[LTON RAILROAD.]

Chicago, Kansas City and [illegible] ana, Mo., and Chicago, Spr[illegible] Through Line. Union Depot, [illegible] bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depo[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	† 7:[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 [illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. [illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. [illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 2:30 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	† 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

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THE COURTS.

How an Indianian Traded His Farm for Chicago Lots.

An Interesting Suit Against the Pullman Car Company.

An Ejected Passenger Receives $4,000 Damages.

Six New Divorce Suits---The Howell Case---Bankruptcy Notes.

Judge Rogers was occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing the case of James McCormick against John S. Brown, A. E. Brown, Anthony Wright, and D. G. Hamilton. McCormick says he owned a house and lot in Winnemac, Ind., and, meeting A. E. Brown, was induced to come to Chicago to look at some lots owned and for sale by John S. Brown. Plaintiff came, and, with Wright, went to look at the property. Wright, he says, pointed out three lots between Thirty-first and Forty-ninth streets, and east of the Stock-Yards, which, he said, were the ones, and represented them as worth $50 a foot, or $3,750 for the three lots. As his property in Indiana was worth only $1,600, McCormick thought he had a fine bargain, and interchanged deeds with J. S. Brown, Hamilton drawing the papers. He has since found out that the lots are only worth all together about $30, leaving a balance on the wrong side of $1,570. He complains that it was a fraudulent scheme by the defendants; that the lots were much farther south than those pointed out to him. The defendants allege that he went with Wright to the south of the city some distance, and then refused to go further, although told that the lots were further south, and replied he would take his chances on them; that he elected to take the lots without inquiry; and that it is now too late to repent after two years' possession. The jury returned a verdict against A. E. Brown (John S. Brown being dead) and Anthony Wright for $1,630.

SUIT AGAINST THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

An interesting and important suit has just been concluded in Dixon, Lee County. In January, 1873, William Reed, the plaintiff, bought a ticket for a berth in a sleeping-car from Chicago to Crestline, Ohio. On entering the car Reed showed the ticket to the porter, and then, as he supposed, put it away. But when the conductor came around it was not to be found. Several bystanders testified that he had a ticket, but the conductor refused to let him have the berth unless it was produced, or unless a pass was shown. Reed thereupon went to the ticket agent and obtained a certificate that he had bought a ticket for lower berth No. 4, but the conductor decided this insufficient, and ejected him, claiming that the Company would hold him liable unless he could show the ticket or money. Plaintiff thereupon brought suit, alleging that he had purchased a right to the berth, which was his, the ticket only being the evidence thereof, and yesterday recovered judgment for about $4,000. The case is the first one of the kind ever brought.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

James Long, as Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, filed a bill against William H. Rogers, the Bank of Chicago, J. W. Smith, and J. L. Smith, to foreclose a trust deed made by him to one William H. King, on Lot 7, except the north 20 feet, and Lot 8, except the south 20 feet, of Block 51, in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, the trust deed being made to secure the payment of four notes aggregating $8,764. In January, 1871, Rogers made a trust deed of the same premises to one George W. Montgomery to secure a note made to the Equitable Insurance Company for $4,000. By virtue of a power in the first trust-deed the Trustee sold the premises in April, 1872, to Charles M. Smith, in default of the payment of the notes. The Assignee alleges that he did know of the sale at the time it was made, and has since been hindered by the loss of the note and deed from commencing a suit before, not having data on which to declare. He alleges that the sale to Smith was fraudulent, to cut off the lien of the second trust-deed, and that Smith now holds the property in trust for Rogers, and that a pretended sale by Smith to David McIntosh for $14,500 is also fraudulent, and made with notice of the illegality of the grantor's title. The sale also, complainant alleges, was not in due form. He thinks the property is amply sufficient to satisfy both claims, and asks that the sale may be set aside, his lien declared valid, and a new sale made for the benefit of both liens.

LIVELY DAY FOR DIVORCES.

Yesterday was an unusually lively day in divorce matters, six cases being commenced in the Superior Court. Helen F. Gates asked to be separated from Charles L., on the ground of adultery. Helen M. Clark alleges the habitual intoxication of her husband, Hiram A. Clark, and obtained leave to prosecute as a poor person. Sarah E. Hines says the contract for better or worse has all been for the worse, and the cruelty inflicted on her by her husband, Edwin S., is such that she cannot endure it any longer. Lucy E. Spencer also asks a divorce from her partner, on the ground of marital infidelity. But the most pitiful is John McNamara, who alleges that his wife Elizabeth has made his life miserable by her repeated cruelty, throwing cold water on him and caressing him with a tin-pail. Caleb Harvey Webster also prays for a divorce from his wife Rebecca on the ground of desertion.

FICTITIOUS TRUST-DEED.

Daniel W. Gammon filed a bill in the Circuit Court for injunction against Leonard Hodges and Anthony F. Seebarger. Complainant alleges that he owns Lots 23 and 24 in Block 1, and Lots 19 and 20 in Block 17, in Ravenswood, having purchased them from Francis and Samuel A. Crocker by warranty deed. He also had an attorney examine the abstract, which showed a clear title in Francis Crocker. Acting on this, he bought the property, but was astonished to learn that said Hodges claims an interest in a part, by reason of a trust-deed, and advertised to sell that part yesterday at 1 o'clock. Complainant maintains that there is no such deed on record, and asked an injunction, which was granted under a bond of $1,000.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The defense expected to be able to close the testimony yesterday, but were unable, and it will probably be concluded this morning. The prosecution will then introduce, for the next four or five days, testimony in rebuttal of that just given, and there will probably be some offered in surrebuttal by the defendants, so that the case will probably occupy the greater part of next week.

FRANKLIN BANK.

In the report of the condition of the Franklin Bank, yesterday, it would be inferred by the statement that the claims of the creditors were $227,660.48, that that was the total of liabilities. To make up the aggregate of the liabilities the further sum of $28,121, due on discounted notes, should be added to the claims of the creditors, and secured and preferred debts, making the liabilities $264,964.55, against $276,126.23 assets.

LARGE JUDGMENTS RECOVERED.

Albro E. Bishop recovered a judgment in the Circuit Court, by default, against Asahel Pierce, for $2,144.50.

Miller, Watson & Company received a judgment, in the same Court, for $2,987.20, against Thomas Foster, also by default.

Lyman Blair obtained a judgment in the same Court against Alonzo W. Nason and Anson Lawrence for $1,402.91.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of the United States Brick Manufacturing Company, a dividend of 40 per cent was declared.

G. S. Richardson and John G. McKindley filed a petition against Louis Brody, testifying that he is indebted to them in the sum of $1,050.70 for goods sold and delivered. They allege that the debtor's stock has been seized by a constable on execution, but they have failed to find any judgment on which the execution could be issued. The stock is said to be worth $2,000, while the execution was for only $200. A rule to show cause, returnable Nov. 29, and a provisional warrant of seizure, were entered and issued.

Phineas Bartlett, Philemon B. Beery, John H. Reed, Osee W. Wilmot, and DeWitt C. Davis, trading as Bartlett, Beery, Reed & Co., of New York, filed the petition against J. K. Mitchell and S. O. Reist, of Galesburg, claiming $971.01 due on account. They allege a fraudulent payment to Evers Brothers of $200, with interest, as [illegible] evidence. A rule to show cause by Dec. 3, and a provisional warrant, were issued.

The order of dismissal in the case of E. P. [illegible] was yesterday made absolute.

In the [illegible] the Franklin Bank, an order was entered for the Marshal to deliver to Edward Cook the three United States bonds for $100 each, described in the affidavit of S. A. Briggs as belonging to said Cook, which were deposited as special deposits.

In the case of the Illinois Agricultural Works, an order was issued for all parties having liens on the debtors' lands in Marseilles to show cause, by Dec. 8, why the lands should not be sold, free from all incumbrance, and their lien transferred to the proceeds.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of John McKelvey, charged with killing Alexander Morrison on the night of the 13th of October last, was on the call for yesterday. It was not tried, counsel for defense filing an affidavit of the prisoner that he thought he could prove an alibi by an absent witness, and that, owing to the small-pox prevalent in the jail, his friends have not been able to visit him so that he could consult with them about his defense. The case was set for the 8th of December.

Daniel Donnell pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given five days in the County Jail.

John Brensolm pleaded guilty on a charge of stabbing his wife, and was remanded.

William Alexander, for the larceny of clothing, was sentenced to eighteen months in Joliet.

James Burwell, for larceny, was considered entitled to fifteen months in the Penitentiary.

Hattie Allen, George Allen, and Mary Knox were charged with robbing an unsophisticated cattle-dealer named G. M. Fitch of two $500 bills. They inveigled the victim into No. 176 South Clark street, and played the "panel-game" on him with good success.

COUNTY COURT.

Special assessment rolls Nos. 8, 12, 14, and 15, for Hyde Park, are ordered to be confirmed, no objections having been filed.

The objections to special assessment rolls Nos. 4, 5, 13, 16, and 23, for Hyde Park, will be heard Monday next, Nov. 24, and so much of the rolls as have not been objected to were confirmed.

Elizabeth Stang was appointed administratrix of the estate of Andreas Stang, on a bond of $3,600.

The will of the late John H. Small was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Gertrude G. Small and Milton H. Swift, under a bond for $20,000.

The will of Joseph Woodman was proven, and letters testamentary given to Walter Hay on his filing a bond in the sum of $2,400.

Mary Brady was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Brady, under a bond of $70,000.

A grant of guardianship of the estate of Maud C. Hudson and others, minors, was issued to Frederick H. Merritt, under a bond of $28,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The First National Bank of Iowa City, Iowa, commenced an action against James McCarty for $1,200.

An action in assumpsit was begun by James Forsyth, Clemens F. Periolat, and James H. Forsyth against John B. Girard, for $1,000. The same plaintiffs brought a similar suit against Peter Mukautz for $1,000.

The Excelsior Press Brick Manufacturing Company brought suit against Thomas L. Kempster for $4,000.

Emma Sohl brought an action in trespass against Frank Grunders and Theodore Worth, to recover $5,000 alleged damages for the wrongful taking of her furniture and sewing-machine.

George L. Clydersdale asks $25,000 from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in an action on the case.

William Schubert and George Koeing filed a petition against James G. Brown, W. Harvey Brown, and —— Wentworth, for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $1,200 on the premises described as Lot 8, Assessors' Subdivision of Block 118, School Section Addition to Chicago.

Oliver H. Horton, as Assignee of the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company, for the use of Ebenezer Wakely, brought suit against William Olcott for $1,500.

A suit in assumpsit was brought by David J. Craig, Assignee of Alexander M. Gibbon, against William H. Waters.

The National Bank of Commerce commenced a suit in assumpsit against August Fisher for $1,000.

Stanley M. Breed filed a præcipe in assumpsit, against the Marine Company of Chicago, for $1,500.

The Germania Bank of Chicago brought an action against John E. Pettibone to recover $1,500.

A suit for $1,000 was begun by Ono Easshaw against John B. Mallers.

Andrew Burton, A. P. Burton, and Samuel P. Longstreet brought an action against Leopold A. Hart and Joseph A. Hart to recover $6,000.

Edward Backus and Felix Vogt instituted an action against Thomas Wilson and George F. Work for $1,500.

William Loeb entered up judgment by confession against Asahel and Lucius Pierce for $3,090.40.

In the case of Forsythe against the National Life Insurance Company, the plaintiff recovered a judgment for $4,302.

In the case of Rice against Reid, tried before Judge Zane, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $1,222.37.

To-morrow is the last day of service, and next Tuesday the last day for filing trial notices for the December term.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 104 to 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116 to 119, and 121 to 127, all inclusive.

Judge Zane will call Nos. 30, 31, 34, 38, 40, and 41.

Judge Rogers will call 1,413 to 1,429, except 1,419, 1,421, 1,423, and 1,489.

Judge Booth's call is still 168 to 180.

Judge Tree has No. 946 set for to-day.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

T. W. Dean, Esq., will lead the noonday prayer meeting to-day.

Prof. Swing will lecture at the Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop, this evening. The Blue Island avenue cars pass within a block of the church.

An oyster supper will be given to-morrow evening at the Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. To accommodate those who prefer supping there before going home, the oysters will be cooked and served at 7 o'clock.

Charles Hubbell is one of the regular sneak thieves that render policemen necessary to the preservation of property on the West Side. Scully sent Charles to the Bridewell for three months yesterday.

There are several charges hanging over the head of William Warner for burglary and robbery. He was yesterday held to the Criminal Court on one of them, by Scully, in bail of $1,000.

Mrs. Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Story of the Pyramids," before the Chicago Philosophical Society, in the Clark Street Methodist Church, next Saturday evening. Tickets can be procured at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at Emerson & Stott's, No. 239 West Madison street.

There will be a social gathering in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock this evening. The usual enjoyments will be supplemented with a supper and a musical entertainment. Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Balpur, and others will participate in the latter.

The financial statement of the Exposition published yesterday was incorrectly given in one particular. The item of $16,661.83 set down to printing and advertising should have been charged to the work account. The printing and advertising amounted to $8,084.75.

Samuel Daly delights in robbing clothes-lines, chicken-coops, and stables. He has been engaged in the business so long that he is well known by all the police. Yesterday he was fined $50 by Banyon for indulging in his favorite amusement.

The alarm from Box 317 at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in a dwelling, No. 135 South Clinton street, occupied by a Mrs. Pond as a boarding-house. It was totally consumed. Loss about $1,200. No insurance.

The schooner Lookout did not look out enough yesterday afternoon, and consequently ran into Wells street bridge, the railings of which were slightly damaged. The rigging of the schooner was slightly injured.

Mr. John Manning, of No. 1 Bond street, New York, has recently issued a book which every advertiser should possess. It is called the "New York Press Dictionary and Advertisers' Hand-Book," and contains a list of the leading publications issued in the United States, classified with respect to the interests they represent.

Richard Grant and John Sheridan are a choice pair that Chicago can afford to lose. Their occupation is highway robbery. They are now charged with an assault and attempt to commit robbery, and are under bail of $500 till Saturday, when they will be examined by Scully.

R. D. Newton, an auctioneer at the corner of Lake and Canal streets, was arrested by Officer Mitchell yesterday, for selling goods at double their value. It appears that he disposed of a worthless watch for $25 to a poor sailor named Alexander Kuehnlein. He will be examined before Justice Scully this morning.

Matthew Marks, the lawyer who has been accused, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, of attempting to commit a rape upon the person of a woman named Mrs. Braunschweig, was before Justice Eberhardt yesterday upon the charge, and, waiving examination, he was held for trial at the Criminal Court in bonds of $800.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE were notified a few days ago of the arrest of one Johnson for entering the house of Henry Warner, No. 440 Michigan avenue, and his being bound over to the Criminal Court. Yesterday, Johnson's pal, one Charles Lewis, was arrested and bound over by Banyon in bail $1,500. All the property has been recovered by Detectives Slayton and Gallagher.

Sarah Jane Contal, Mollie Smith, and Kittie Ostrander are a trio of white women that have been living with negroes, without being married. They were all sent to Bridewell for six months, yesterday, by Banyon, but Mollie, in departing from Court, yelled back at the Chief Justice that he was a loafer, whereupon she was given an additional six months.

Yesterday afternoon, an *Inter-Ocean* compositor named Dennis Callighan, while in a state of blissful intoxication, fell from the sidewalk into the basement of the new Farwell Hall building, on Madison street, and received a severe cut upon the head. Officer Fechter lifted him out of the basement, and, procuring an express wagon, had him removed to his home, No. 126 Ohio street.

Yesterday Edward P. Broughton, an employe of the Chicago & Alton Railway, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Department of State, at Washington, on the charge of forging a receipt issued by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne, and the examination continued until Friday, in bail of $5,000.

Yesterday morning three rowdies, named Horace Mann, John Russell, and William Bird, were before Justice Kaufman on the charge of committing a brutal assault upon the person of an old man named Welte, in Mathy's saloon, near the North Side Rolling-Mills. It appears the rowdies entered the saloon, and began to demolish the furniture. The old man mildly expostulated with them, when they emptied glasses of beer upon him, and kicked him about the head and face. One of the party threw a beer-glass at him, breaking his jaw, and rendering him insensible. A police officer, hearing the row, procured assistance, arrested the rowdies, and locked them up in the Rolling-Mills Station. The old man being unable to appear, they were held for further examination in bonds of $1,000 each.

EVANSTON.

Marriage of Mr. H. V. Smith and Miss Ella H. Easter.

Meeting of the Village Trustees---College News---Concert This Evening.

Nearly 150 persons from Evanston, Chicago, and elsewhere, assembled at the spacious residence of the Hon. J. D. Easter, yesterday afternoon to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the marriage of Miss Ella H. Easter and Mr. H. V. Smith. Shortly after 4 o'clock the ceremony was solemnized, the Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs officiating. The bridal party entered in the following order: Mr. E. F. Webster and Miss Lida Easter; Mr. Walter E. Haskin and Miss Birdie Easter; Hon. J. D. Easter and the bride; Mrs. Easter and Mr. Smith. The ceremony was brief but impressive, and was well carried out. Congratulations then began to shower upon the happy couple, not unaccompanied by generous material remembrances, and the efforts of Johnnie Hand and John Wright made time pass swiftly and agreeably. Among those present from Evanston may be mentioned Andrew Shuman and wife, C. J. Gilbert and wife, E. and James Purington, William Blanchard and wife, J. H. Kedzie and wife, J. S. Kirk and wife, and Miss Nellie Kirk, L. C. Pitner and wife, C. Comstock and wife, W. M. Wyckoff and wife, A. B. Jackson and wife, Dr. C. H. Fowler and wife, E. A. Gage and Mrs. L. J. Gage, W. N. Brainard and wife, Dr. Raymond, E. Haskin and wife, L. C. Collins and wife, C. E. Browne and wife, Mrs. H. B. Hurd, George Lord and wife, Col. Kidder and wife, and Wells Lake and wife.

From Chicago, the prominent visitors were: F. G. Welch, W. Spencer and wife, Mr. Curtiss and wife, Mr. Harvey, of Eddy, Harvey & Carter, Mr. Fast and wife, C. A. Moss, Mr. McVicker, F. W. S. Brawley, E. D. Swain, S. A. Show, Mrs. Cochrane, Frank Foster and Miss May Foster, the Misses True, and Mr. Cole and wife.

In addition there were present Miss Anna Iglehart, Pewaukee, Wis.; Miss Nellie Hamilton, Ottawa; and Mr. L. Woodmansey, Wheeling, W. Va.

A special car brought the wedding party to this city at 8 o'clock, and the newly-wedded pair have started upon a bridal tour to New York, followed by the best wishes of all their friends.

On Tuesday, Miss Laura E. Simons, daughter of Mr. Leonard Simons, was married to Mr. James A. Tower, of New York. The marriage was solemnized at the residence of the bride's father, and was a very quiet one, only intimate friends of the family being present.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The students of the University who are religiously inclined, favor the organization of a church society among their number. A meeting to consider the subject was held on Tuesday evening, at which speeches were made by Prof. Kistler and others. Resolutions to the effect that the religious element among the students, deemed it their duty and advantageous to establish a church were adopted, and the matter was referred to President C. H. Fowler, who has tendered his services as pastor of the church when organized.

Dr. R. Andrus, of Indiana Asbury University, lectured before the theological students yesterday afternoon, upon the subject, "The Grounds of Certainty in Religious Faith." Dr. McCabe, of Ohio Wesleyan University, will deliver the next lecture, *in cursu*, on Dec. 10, on "The Foreknowledge of God."

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Village Trustees was held on Tuesday evening, present, Trustees Gilbert, Powers, Phelps, and Blanchard, and the Clerk and Attorney of the Board.

A petition was presented asking for street-lamps at the corner of Asbury avenue and Lake street; on Asbury avenue, south of Greenwood street, and on Greenwood street, between Asbury and Wesley avenues. Referred to Committee, with power to act.

A petition for permission to build within the fire-limits being presented and discussed, the astute Board discovered that their ordinance did not allow them to grant permission, in cases where the risk was not increased, to make alterations or improvements, although the Board has granted permission in several cases, without regard to their fire ordinance. The Attorney was instructed to re-draft the ordinance, and present one under which business can be transacted.

The petition of E. M. White, estate of John Fussey, and E. A. Clifford, to have an alley opened on the north side of Lot 11, Block 19 from the alley to Chicago avenue, was granted.

Bills amounting to $444.25, for street improvements from Oct. 21 to Nov. 17, were presented by the Street Commissioner, and referred to Committee on Streets.

Adjourned for two weeks.

A PARLOR CONCERT

and reading will be given at the Methodist Church this evening, in aid of the College Cottage, when the following programme will be presented:

Duet	Miss Etta Shrader and Mr. S. W. Gillespie.
Quartette	Merwin, Ayares, Thomas, and Allen.
Declamation	Mr. Frank.
Solo	Miss Mattison
Piano Solo	Prof. Mayo.
Reading	Mr. Bristol, of Class '77.
Poem	Emily Huntington Miller.
Duet	Misses Mattison and Perry.
Declamation	Mr. Needham, of Biblical Institute.
Warbler's Trio	Messrs. Ayares, Thomas, and Allen.
Declamation	Mr. Bristol.
Solo	Miss Perry.
Reading	Mr. Needham.
Quartette	Merwin, Ayares, Thomas, and Allen.

Great Furniture Sale at Grand Rapids

From the Grand Rapids Daily Eagle, Nov. 15, 1873.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, of this city, advertise their great auction sale to commence Dec. 10, and continue ten days. This will be the most important affair of the kind ever announced in the West, and we have no doubt will be largely taken advantage of by the trade and public generally.

Economy is Wealth.

Owing to the dull times, every one is studying to economize and get as much as possible for his money. We don't know of any place where a dollar can be so advantageously invested as at Stein's Dollar Store, No. 124 West Madison street, formerly No. 83 South Clark street. N. B.—Beware of mushroom establishments. We have but one price—$1.

THE POOR.

Operations of the Relief and Aid Society and the County Agent.

Proposition to Establish a Free Lodging-House for Homeless Wanderers.

Perhaps the only businesses in this city which have received an impetus from the hardness of the times are the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the County Agency, and the various other local charitable institutions. In the office of the first named the number of daily applicants is largely in excess of what it was at this time last year. There is no doubt that the increase in the demand for help is not in proportion to the increase of necessitous cases, and that many idle and unthrifty persons are taking advantage of the hard times as an excuse for throwing their lazy bodies on the public charities for support. There is no reason for many of the applications for relief made to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and the County Agent. The general excuse of applicants is that they cannot find work, and is in many cases a frivolous one, as there is still lots of work to be done in Chicago waiting for hands to do it. The old proverb which says that "beggars must not be choosers" is by no means fully appreciated by nine-tenths of the artisans who find themselves suddenly thrown out of employment. They must get exactly the kind of work they want, and, forgetful of the fact that hard times are felt by employers, at as high wages as usual, and, failing to do so, they live as long as they can on any money they have managed to lay by them, and then, moaning about hard luck, drift into the current of shiftless mendicancy. A blacksmith called at the office of a local charity and made his moan, winding up with the usual appeal. Now, at the present moment there are not to be seen busier spots in the city than the horse-shoeing establishments. In many cases a man has to wait for hours before he can get his horses shod. Yet some blacksmiths, who cannot get the exact work and wages they wish, blame Providence and turn beggars. The charitable societies are aware of the tendency of many to live upon charity rather than upon what they consider underpaid or unpleasant work, and are, consequently scrutinizing closely the case of each applicant, and exercising the utmost discrimination in affording help. It would be well for parties having work to do to communicate with the managers of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and with the County Agent, who would have no difficulty in finding parties able, although perhaps not particularly willing to do it. The general appearance of the applicants at the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society would surprise nine out of ten people making a visit of inspection. Hardly one of them is found to bear any of the evidences of the poverty which is supposed to bring them there. They sit down in the cosy office, in a row, waiting their turns, and present a very well-clad and comfortable appearance. The haggard cheek and sunken eye are lacking in almost every instance. The Secretary of the Society, who, with a heart full of charity, combines an excellent knowledge of the ways of the people he has to deal with, listens to the appeals and makes a thorough sifting of their merits. The consequence is, as might be expected, that not more than a quarter of the applications are approved. At all times exceedingly wary, in the present condition of things he is exceedingly so, and it would take a more than ordinarily astute fraud to get ahead of him. About sixty people each day receive help from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society at an average daily expenditure of $500.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the Secretary of the Society to find out his views upon the idea of a charitable lodging-house in which the penniless waifs thrown upon our city during the winter season could get lodging and board for a day or two, and be kept from freezing to death, as has been the lot of more than one homeless wretch. He said that formerly Chicago had had no less than three lodging-houses at which such people could find refuge. One of these was in the old Union street police station; another in the basement of an engine-house. Application had been made to the police authorities for the reopening of these houses of refuge, but without avail, no notice having been taken of the communication. He thought that the idea should receive the proper and prompt attention of the authorities, as such a lodging-house would save much misery.

At the County Agent's office the reporter found a very lively state of affairs. The little place, which is much too small for the work done in it, was thronged with a multitude of paupers, and the atmosphere of the place was intensely close, although the fresh air had free ingress at a couple of open windows. About 120 relief-seekers, principally females, comprising aged grandmothers, middle-aged matrons with well-grown boys, young mothers with babes in arms, and girls of all ages, waited patiently for their turn to come. The work is done methodically, and the various claims are adjusted in a much quicker time than one would imagine. One by one they go to an opening in a partition wall and receive such goods as are kept on stock in the room, and a supply of tickets for food and fuel, which they obtain elsewhere. The air of pauperism is much more clearly marked here than at the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and yet there are many among these applicants whose appearance is by no means in keeping with the object which brings them to the Agent's office. A chat with the County Agent revealed the fact that the work of the Agency is very heavy just now. Here, too, the utmost caution is used in affording relief. In all cases where any doubt is felt as to the necessity of the applicant both he and the party recommending him as a fit object for assistance have to make affidavits as to the truth of their statements. The first thing done when an unknown party makes an application is to get the name of his wife, so that, in case his application is rejected, that of the better-half, which is generally a natural consequence, may receive like treatment. Then one of the officers of the Agency, known as a "Visitor," is sent to make an inspection of the applicant's dwelling, find out from the neighbors the facts of applicant's condition, and report accordingly. The number of "Visitors" at present employed is ten, being twice as many as ever previously at work. The County Agent stated that he was in the habit of sending paupers who had no home, and were awaiting departure from the city, to a place kept by a Mrs. Heward, at No. 206 West Lake, where for $1 a day they are boarded and lodged at the county's expense. He thought there would be no trouble about providing such wanderers as need it with a couple of days' lodging. The matter of having a suitable place for the accommodation of such people has been before the County Commissioners ever since the fire, but nothing has been done in the matter. He knew it was the intention of the County Commissioners to get a place of the kind, and believed they would do it before long.

The matter of a temporary lodging-house for paupers is one which is particularly urgent just now, and which it would not take even the County Commissioners long to accomplish. There is abundance of unrented space which could be obtained at a very cheap price for the winter season. The furnishing need not be otherwise than on the very simplest and most inexpensive scale, the catering of the plainest description. If the Commissioners would take the thing in hand, they would be doing something less showy, perhaps, but of a far greater practical utility at the present time than talking about the new Court-House.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Colvin Still Master of the Situation--Gossip Regarding the Police Superintendency and Other Offices--Efforts of Aldermen to Get Control of Committees.

Mr. Colvin did not attend the Aldermanic caucus held Tuesday evening in the Sherman House, and it is not likely he will condescend to become an instrument in the hands of any combination. He is willing to accept advice from any citizens, including Aldermen, but has been careful not to commit himself until the proper time comes. He was visited by the usual delegation of politicians and office-seekers yesterday, men who expect to be candidates next year, introducing their friends so as to be able to demand their services in the future. The chief topic in political circles was the Police Superintendency. There seems to be little doubt that Jake Rehm will be Chief and Joe Dixon Deputy, though Mark Sheridan will work for the appointment of Capt. Buckley in case Capt. Hickey stands no show. Mr. Stearns will probably get Mr. Carter's place in the Board of Public Works. Many friends of Phil Conley desired to use his name, but, as he has a hotel to run, he declined being a candidate for any office. Capt. P. M. Ryan is announced as a candidate for Clerk of the North Side Police Court, and Mr. Davis is working against the Amberg family for the same position on the West Side. The Aldermen who pledged themselves to a host of applicants for minor offices are redeeming their pledges by recommending them to Mr. Colvin, but there seems to be a disposition to confirm his nominees, no matter who they may be, and allow the responsibility to rest with him. It is the committees the Aldermen are after, as they would rather have a finger in the Court-House pie than the naming of all the officers to be appointed. McGrath would like to be Chairman of Finance, and Mike Bailey hankers after the Chairmanship of Public Buildings. Corcoran would take Railroads in place of Woodman, who has served with ability and unquestioned honesty. It is not certain Woodman will not be reappointed. Gas is another committee of importance, and Cannon and Lengacher would like it. The latter really stands not the ghost of a show to be President of the Council, as he will fall back on some prominent Committee. Pete Mahr would take the Presidency if he could get it, but McGrath can clean him out. The fight is becoming hot all along the line, and next week the battle will be general.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Fatal Result of the Stabbing of Aaron Schoen.

Facts Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest---The Assassin Still at Large.

Aaron Schoen, who was stabbed by an unknown man last Friday night, in the hall-way of the residence of Mr. J. W. Straus, No. 119 South Desplaines street, died from the effect of his wounds at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest on the body. The post-mortem examination revealed that the point of the stiletto had cut the covering of the heart in two places. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of an unknown man, thus adding another murder to the startling array of tragic occurrences that have taken place in this city wherein the principals have escaped arrest. The case is one of the most mysterious of the many bloody tragedies that have occurred in Chicago during the past few years. The facts are still fresh in the minds of our readers.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst., Mr. J. W. Straus, of No. 119 South Desplaines street, went out of his house, by the front door, to a neighboring grocery. He had been gone but a few minutes, when the door bell was rung, and, under the supposition that it was her husband returning, Mrs. Straus sent her little girl to admit him. The door was opened, and a tall man stepped into the hall. The little girl screamed, and Mrs. Straus, snatching up a lamp, ran out and, confronting the man, asked him what he wanted. He replied "I am going to stay here all night." Mrs. Straus replied, "I guess you have mistaken the house." Just then Mr. Straus returned, and, upon being informed of the conversation that had passed between the man and his wife, called out to Mr. Schoen, who was sleeping up stairs, to come down. Schoen, snatching up a small cane, descended into the hall, in his night-dress. Mr. Straus, thereupon, went into the street, in search of a policeman. During his absence Mrs. Straus attempted to persuade the man to leave the house, and being unsuccessful, Mr. Schoen was reascending the stairs to put on his clothes, when the stranger insolently asked, "What does that man want with me?" referring to Schoen. The latter thereupon returned to the hall, and, after some hot words, Schoen struck the intruder with the cane, whereupon the former drew a Spanish stiletto from the breast-pocket of his overcoat, and buried it to the hilt in Schoen's left side. He then darted out the door, and walked rapidly south on Desplaines street, and was not seen or heard of again.

Mr. Straus, unable to find an officer, went to the Union Street Station and reported the matter. A squad of policemen went in search of the assassin, but failed to capture him. He was described as being tall and muscular, with a florid complexion, and a light mustache, and wearing a light-colored overcoat and a black slouch hat.

The case is one that demands immediate attention from a skilled detective. Had it been promptly taken in hand the morning after the deed was committed, the murderer would doubtless have been captured. So long a time has now elapsed that his escape is very probable. The treatment of the case is a notable instance of the glaring inefficiency of the Police Department in the working up of mysterious tragedies.

Mr. Schoen was a gentleman of culture and wealth, a citizen of St. Louis, and was on a pleasure visit to the house of Mr. Straus, with his only child. He was about 45 years of age, and a widower. The remains will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL HOURS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Even now, two years after the fire, the city needs more schoolhouses. Something should be done to provide accommodations for hundreds of children who are deprived of school-privileges. Cannot this difficulty be partly overcome by a change in the hours of attendance? The best educators say that school-children are overtaxed by being compelled to pursue too many studies at once and kept in school too long. Shorten the sessions, and there would soon be no lack of school-room. All the children could attend, and their health and intellectual growth be improved. Suppose the following arrangement for the day-scholars: Let the younger scholars attend in the forenoon, and the older ones in the afternoon. Have two sessions each half-day: a. m., 9 o'clock to 10:30, and 10:30 to 12 m.; afternoon sessions, 1 o'clock to 3, and 3 to 5; with two evening sessions for such as could not attend during the day. No scholar should be required to attend more than one or two hours in each half-day. More than that amounts to imprisonment, and school-boards should be held accountable to public opinion. D.

Important.

We wish to call the attention of the ladies and all buyers of linens and housekeeping goods to the fact that our great cost sale of these goods is in progress, and will continue until all the goods in this department are sold. It is full and complete of the most popular and desirable goods in this line, and those intending to purchase will do well to call early as they are being rapidly taken off by those who appreciate desirable goods at lower than panic prices. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Cold Weather Is Upon Us.

Parties before purchasing should not fail to see the New England Anti-Clinker Base-Heater; also the new Stewart Parlor, with or without oven; also a large line of other stoves, at Dalton & Co.'s, No. 82 Randolph street, near State, where everything wanted in house-furnishing goods may be found in their stock.

Live and Let Live.

"Large trade and small profits" is Anderson's motto. Bill of fare reduced to ante-fire prices. Call at their popular dining-rooms, Nos. 143 and 145 Madison street, and they will convince you that they can give you a better meal for less money than you can obtain anywhere else in the country.

Japanese Dentistry.

The Japanese professor of dentistry, instead of sitting in his office with a stock of mysterious and frightful instruments, goes traveling over the country, carrying a box covered with brass ornaments, and containing some little mallets and wedges. When he meets with a person who wishes to part with an aching tooth, the wedges are pressed in between the tooth and gum, and are then forced down with the mallet, until, by hammering and prying, the tooth is made so loose that it can be pulled out with the finger. The poor patient suffers very much. Sometimes pieces of the jaw are broken away with the teeth, and it is said the patient dies from the wound.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.

COL. A. M. YORK

WILL give, for the only time in Chicago, his celebrated lecture on

"Wealth as a Political Power,"

Saturday Night,

NOVEMBER 22.

Tickets, THIS MORNING, at Box Office, and at Bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co. Carpenter & Sheldon.

N. B.—DANIEL DOUGHERTY NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT.

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Wednesday Matinee, and Wednesday and Thursday Nights, another change. TWO MORE PIECES.

PAUL PRY,

AND

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Next week Great Attraction. Reappearance of MISS SUSAN DENIN in two favorite plays.

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Closing Nights with the Greatest Emotional Actress.

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Production of the original, musical, farcical, and pantomimical sketch of

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FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT. Popular Prices—25 and 50 cents.

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"My Story of the Pyramids."

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Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; Balcony, 25 cts. To-night and Saturday Matinee,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TOPSEY.....LAURA ALBERTA.
To-morrow—Friday—TWICE SAVED.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

DE CORDOVA TO-NIGHT.

"THEM BROWN BOYS, FROM BROWNTOWN" will be introduced promptly at 8 o'clock, in order to allow them to accompany Mr. De Cordova to New York on the 10 p. m. train. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. To be had at Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, Horton's Library, and Bell's Drugstore.

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For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

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And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

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PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Dec. 13.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 80 Clark-st., Chicago.

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NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

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Spain.....Nov. 15 | Egypt.....Dec. 6
Italy.....Nov. 22 | Greece.....Dec. 13
France.....Nov. 29 | Spain.....Dec. 20

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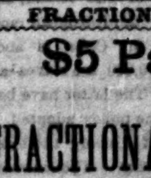
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, by WILLIAM McALISTER, General Western Agent.

SCALES.



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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:45 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	*4:20 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:15 p. m.	‡8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p. m.	‡8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:10 a. m.	*2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:30 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 a. m.	*6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:20 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	*7:20 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*†6:40 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡9:00 a. m.
Mail	4:55 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	10:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 95 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	‡8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	‡8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Paul Pry" and "A Regular Fix."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau, "Aurora Floyd."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Laura Alberta. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Acting on the Brain." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by R. J. De Cordova. Subject, "Them Brown Boys from Browntown."

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 20, 1873.

The Peoria papers of the 18th, three days after the announcement of the failure of the Italian opera season in this city, contain the information that those wishing to attend the Lucca season can obtain excursion tickets on the 20th and 21st via the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railroad. Should any of the Peorians be unfortunate enough to come, however, they will find little consolation in the bill-board, which announces the re-opening of the theatre on Dec. 1.

There is a lessening prospect that the banking-reforms proposed by the New York Clearing-House Committee will be adopted by the banks of New York. The Committee itself is growing recalcitrant in regard to them; one of its members withdrew yesterday, and several others are not so firm as when their first report was made. The hostility on the street to the reforms arises from the requirement that checks can be certified only for money actually on deposit, and that of the banks is mainly directed against the prohibition of interest on deposits.

Commissioner Douglass' preliminary report shows the internal revenue receipts for the year to have been $114,000,000, which exceeds Secretary Boutwell's estimates by $6,000,000. The cost of collecting the revenue has been $6,000,000, or a little over 5 per cent, which certainly is extravagant, and the Commissioner promises to reduce it one-third next year. The Commissioner recommends the restoration of the tax on illuminating gas and bequests, as the repeal of the former has not benefited consumers, and the latter can easily be paid by people who receive legacies.

No decision has yet been reached by the French Assembly in its debate on the question of the prolongation of President MacMahon's term. The chief event of the proceedings yesterday was the introduction of a resolution by M. Rouher, Louis Napoleon's Minister of State, for the submission of the whole matter to a popular vote. In the course of his speech in support of this motion, Rouher alluded to the possibility that Providence might be paving the way for the restoration of the Bonapartes. The excitement over this remark, the dispatches state, with a dry humor, suspended the proceedings for some time. The uproar, which is thus vividly indicated, subsided sufficiently to allow a vote to be taken, in which the proposal for a plebiscite was defeated by a vote of 499 to 88.

It is something in the interest of public morality to have secured a verdict of guilty against Boss Tweed, but, as before sentence is pronounced, more legal maneuvering is to take place on the motion for an arrest of judgment, it will be safer not to indulge in premature felicitations on Boss Tweed's "Doom." The question of want of jurisdiction will be argued on Saturday, and if John Graham fails to sustain his points therein, sentence will be duly pronounced in accordance with the verdict. It would satisfy the Boss' most relentless enemies if the Court accepted Mr. Tremain's suggestion and named a separate term of imprisonment for each count of the indictment. As there are 204 different counts, the Boss would have to expiate his stealings by close confinement for from 200 to 1,000 years.

The Hon. John P. Hale, who died yesterday at his home at Dover, N. H., after a long illness, was born in Rochester, N. H., March 31, 1806. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1827, and in 1830 was admitted to the practice of the law. He took an early and active part in politics, and in 1832 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1843 he went to Congress; in 1846 he was again elected to the State Legislature, of which he was made Speaker. From 1847 to 1853 he served as United States Senator, after which he practiced law for two years, and in 1855 was re-elected to the Senate, where he remained until 1865. In 1852 he was the Free Soil candidate for Vice-President of the United States. Soon after leaving the Senate, 10th March, 1865, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Minister to Spain.

A number of valiant and unreflecting persons, "and 100 others," dating their communication from Headquarters of the Reform Club, 304 Division street, Chicago, tell President Grant that "the only explanation that can now be made must be made at the cannon's mouth." After some more advice of this sort, they add an impressive postscript, viz.:

P. S.—In case of need, we shall be able to place 500 men at Your Excellency's disposal,—men that have seen service,—Prussian soldiers, who understand their business, and no d—n nonsense.

We suggest to the Reform Club and 100 others that there are some outrages nearer home that demand attention, "and no d—n nonsense." There is the Rafferty case, for instance. A people whose administration of law is so peculiar that they can't punish a murderer in their own midst, have no call to go to Cuba to punish murderers—at least until they learn whether a murder has really been committed there or not.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, but generally lower, both in grain and provisions. Mess pork was quiet and 12½c per brl lower, closing at $11.75@11.87½ cash, and $12.00@12.10 seller January. Lard was active and a shade easier, at $7.05@7.10 cash, and 7¼c seller January. Meats were active and easier, at 4c for part salted shoulders, 5⅝c for do short ribs, 6c for do short clear, and 6@7c for green hams. Lake freights were more active and firmer, at 6¾@7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were active and 1c higher, closing at 88½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and 1⅝c lower, closing at $1.02½ cash, $1.02 seller December, and $1.04¼ seller January. Corn was less active and ⅝@1c lower, closing at 38⅝c cash, and 39⅝c seller December. Oats were very quiet and unchanged, closing at 31¼@31⅜c cash, and 32c seller January. Rye was quiet and easier at 64@65c. Barley was more active and easier, at $1.30 for No. 2, and 90@92c for No. 3. Hogs were active at 10c decline, with closing sales at $3.65@4.00; receipts about 44,000. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and firm.

The suits which it was announced some time ago were to be brought by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners against the Chicago & Northwestern Road are based upon charges both of discrimination and extortion. Instances of both are given in our dispatches this morning. For instance, the Company are said to charge $10.50 for transporting a car loaded with grain 8 miles, and $15.10 for transporting the same freight at another point of the line 150 miles. The reasonableness of the new rates charged by the Company will also be called in question in these suits. It is said that since the new Railroad law went into effect the rates have all been increased from 10 to 50 per cent. The serious trouble apprehended by the Commissioners is the difficulty of getting witnesses to substantiate their charges. The very parties who gave the information on which they have brought these suits express themselves as unwilling to appear in court for fear of retaliatory measures from the Railroad Company.

Washington dispatches state that the Castelar Government have given assurance of their desire to comply with the demands of the United States for reparation in the Virginius matter. They are, however, busy with war-like preparations to offset our own, as is shown by the order of the Spanish Secretary of War directing all reserve troops to report at corps headquarters within a fortnight. There has been a conference, the objects and results of which have not transpired, between President Figueras, of the Cortes, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Secretary Richardson confided his views on the sinews of war to the reporters yesterday. The Government, he said, had enough money to start with. Wars were expensive things, but we were "ready for the emergency." There is a rumor that seventeen Cubans have been shot at Holguin for complicity in the plot which was formed to co-operate with the Virginius. Two items of news from Havana throw a further illustration on the Spanish character, if any such is needed. One is, that the glorious victory over the Virginius is to be celebrated by the humane ceremony of a bull-fight. Another is that the moment the news of the capture reached Santiago, the Spanish Volunteers there commemorated their valor by outraging nearly a score of the defenseless widows of Masons shot in 1868. A movement is on foot among the Masonic fraternities of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts to call emergent sessions to devise some retaliatory action.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Mr. Sumner's timely letter on the Cuban excitement brings up again the question of Emancipation. We have no great stock of faith in the Spanish Republic, but there can be no doubt that President Castelar is an ardent anti-slavery man, and that what he *can* do to advance the cause of emancipation he will do. We fear that he can do but little.

The insurgents have made emancipation one of their watchwords, and their forces are so largely composed of negroes that, if successful, they would be compelled to free the remainder. The wealthy slave-owners of Cuba understand this. Their Club,—the *Casino Espagnol*,—which controls the actions of the Volunteers more than any other power, clings to Spanish rule principally on this account. They are firmly convinced that Spain can never abolish slavery in Cuba. Though Castelar is an avowed Emancipationist, they have no more fear from his Government than from those who have preceded him. Though the liberation of the slaves in Porto Rico (of whom there are but 30,000) has been formally proclaimed, they say that no Spanish Government will dare to undertake the liberation of the 350,000 slaves in Cuba. Spain clings tenaciously to Cuba on account of the immense revenue the island yields. The abolition of slave-labor would materially lessen the production and decrease the revenues. Hence it is not likely that any Government will feel itself strong enough to interfere with the "peculiar institution" of Cuba.

The history of attempted emancipation in Cuba justifies this opinion. The "Moret Law" of 1870, passed while Serrano was Regent, established a project of emancipation. All slaves who had attained the age of 60 were declared free, and likewise all children born of slave mothers after the publication of the law. It bound the proprietors to rear all children born after that date under a system of apprenticeship, the freedmen to receive half the wages of freemen after they reached 18 years, and to become absolutely free and possessed of civil rights at the age of 22 years. Had the law been recognized in Cuba, there would be no slaves there in the year 1885 except the survivors of the old condition prior to the passage of the law. But the fact is that the "Moret Law" has never been recognized in Cuba. It was two years before the Volunteers would permit it to be published in the Cuban newspapers; and, even after such publication, the slaveholders put their own interpretation on it. It has served them, in fact, as a means of getting rid of the old and decrepid; slave mothers, too, have been more willing than before to bear children in the belief that they were born free. But it has never entered the minds of the Cuban slave-owners to obey the law. As Spanish rule and slavery are mutually dependent in Cuba, so independence and abolition will go hand in hand.

The manumission of the Cuban slaves is even a more serious matter for future consideration than the struggle for Cuban independence. Upon the manner in which it shall be undertaken will depend the prosperity of the island, and, perhaps, the supremacy of the European races. The present population of Cuba is about 1,500,000, of whom about 370,000 are slaves and nearly 300,000 free blacks. The latter have been increased in numbers by the policy adopted by both contending parties of freeing the blacks that come over from the enemy. The estimated value of these slaves is $300,000,000. The actual value of the slaves, however, does not represent their worth, present and prospective, to the owners. Cuba exports produce to the amount of $100,000,000 a year, the great bulk of which is the product of slave labor. In busy seasons, the slaves are infamously overworked—sixteen to eighteen hours a day, Sundays included. The field-labor and factory-work in the production of the principle staple, sugar, is of a character which, according to popular belief in Cuba, can be done only by the negroes. It was held by the earliest settlers that the island could be cultivated by none others than Africans, which led to the introduction of slavery. Ever since, and in spite of treaties and conventions, the slave-trade has been carried on to a greater or less extent in Cuba. The riches of the island depend, in the present condition of things, upon slave labor,—much more so, in fact, than the wealth of the Southern States depended upon the same class. The great problem of Cuban independence will be, therefore, how the slaves may be liberated without ruining the prosperity of the country—how to avoid the disastrous results of abolition that ensued in San Domingo when the French Republicans liberated the slaves; in the English West India Islands, when Great Britain inaugurated a still more liberal policy by paying the planters £20,000,000 indemnity; and in the Southern States of America when the slaves were freed by the sword. San Domingo has relapsed into an almost primitive state of barbarism. But that, however, is pretty much the condition of Cuba now, since slavery itself is barbarism without the addition of the brutal tyranny of the Volunteers. Can the Cuban slaves be freed without breaking down the prosperity of the country, or bringing on a war of races, and, if so, how? This is the question which must be solved with the help of past experience. Humanity and civilization demand the abolition of human bondage *at any price*. But it must be attained with as little sacrifice as possible. The wealthy slave-owners, under the leadership of the *Casino Espagnol*, projected a plan of a yearly subscription, whereby $3,000,000 a year might be produced with which to encourage the immigration of free laborers. But the plan is impracticable, because the majority of the planters have not the money to pay for free labor, and because the free laborers are oftener degraded to the plane of the slaves than the slaves are elevated to the dignity of free labor. The Coolies and freedmen apprentices in Cuba are no better off than the slaves, except that they are protected from whipping, and that the former have no objection to suicide as a means of escape from the horrors of their situation.

FAREWELL TO BANYON.

I am a wise fellow; and which is more an officer; and which is more a householder, and one that knows the law, go to; and a rich fellow enough, go to; and one that hath two gowns and everything handsome about him. . . . But, masters, remember that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass.—*Dogberry*.

In view of the fact that Mr. Justice Banyon's official days are about to expire, and that the people will never again invest him with the cares of office, it is appropriate that a farewell word should be said touching his public services, and that the kindly place in memory which Dogberry wished for himself should also be kept for Banyon. Greater men even than Banyon upon retiring from office have been swallowed up in the maelstrom of the world, and lived and died obscure. We cannot part company, however, with this eminent jurist, without acknowledging his services, and contributing our mite towards securing for him that asinine apotheosis which Dogberry so ardently wished.

Mr. Justice Banyon has enjoyed public life for many years. In the early days of Chicago, arrayed in a white apron, typical of the innocence which he afterwards lost, he served up 'arf and 'arf, Welch rarebits, broiled snipe, and roast beef to McIlroy, Tracy, Meeker, Lisle Smith, Pat Ballingall, Dr. Egan, and other roysterers of blessed and brilliant memory, long since gathered to their fathers. As a caterer, he had decided genius, and those who can remember his free-and-easy snuggery, on LaSalle street, will sigh as they remember those ambrosial days, when snipe was snipe and ale was ale. In those days, Banyon was young, and tender, and true. But there came a change over the spirit of his dreams. He felt that he was destined for a higher mission, and one fine morning he branched out on Washington street as a green grocer, and was specially strong in spring chickens, eggs, and butter. It was a step up in the world. Selling chickens is a more dignified vocation than cooking them, and the vending of eggs more lucrative than the compounding of omelets. It had been well for Mr. Justice Banyon had he stuck to this vocation, but another change came over the spirit of his dreams. His motto was Excelsior. He still yearned for something higher. While broiling his snipe and looking at the sun through his eggs, he had more than once dreamed of a time when the ermine would grace his shoulders, and he should step from his butter-firkins to a place upon the Bench, and deal out justice instead of green groceries. That time came in 1869. The Citizens' Committee was in search of a candidate for Justice of the Peace. In some mysterious manner they found Banyon or Banyon found them. No one knows now. It is impossible to find any one now who will assume the responsibility of having discovered Banyon. Perhaps, after all, he was never discovered. He may have come like the wind which bloweth where it listeth, and whence it cometh no one can tell. The Citizens' party may have found him on their hands as a man finds himself with an attack of measles. It is of little consequence how this broiler of snipe and vender of poultry came to be selected as "the most senseless and fit man" for Justice. He was elected, and was subsequently designated by the Common Council as Police Magistrate.

We have now traced Mr. Justice Banyon from the restaurant to the Bench. We have seen him arrayed in white apron, with carving-knife in hand; we have seen him in ermine, holding the scales of justice. But he is no longer the innocent and snow-white Banyon of twenty years ago. Public life has soiled him, tainted the fine quality of his honesty, and spoiled a good cook, and it is only in the latter respect that the community has suffered loss. With the record of his official career since 1870, at which time he took the final plunge into the vortex of unevenhanded justice, and became the pliant tool of gamblers, the public are already familiar. As a Justice, he has had a profound contempt for the law, and the law has had a profounder contempt for him. His contempt for the law has only been exceeded by his contempt for the Supreme Court, which he has more than once expressed, and the announcement of which must have caused consternation at Ottawa. He has had some notable cases before him in his day,—among them the assault upon Mr. Storey by the British Blondes, in which his genius shone with more than usual lustre, and in which he laid down a grand fundamental principle in law, that it was not necessary to introduce newspaper articles in evidence, as he was already familiar with them. His last and crowning feat was the arrest of an old man who had asked him to drink with him. Inasmuch as the old man owed him five dollars, he looked upon this invitation to drink as a contempt of court, and fined him accordingly. A suit for false imprisonment has been entered and is still pending,—a souvenir which he will take with him when he retires from the office of Justice of the Peace.

There must be an end to everything, however, and the end of Mr. Justice Banyon approaches. Among the blessings for which all good citizens should be grateful in the approaching Thanksgiving is the certainty that this joke, this sarcasm upon the name of Justice, will shortly be retired. No one will mourn his exit but gamblers and their associates. We do not believe that Mr. Justice Banyon is a knave by nature, but an impenetrable ignoramus and a tool of bad men is oftentimes as bad as a cunning rascal. There is yet an opportunity for him to retrieve his character, however. Let him henceforward shun the festive bowl and the bad associations with which Justice made him familiar, and return to the vocation of his earlier days. Nature adapted him for the spigot and the gridiron. His deftness in the use of these homely but harmless utensils, if he will resort to them once more, may yet gently lead him back to the paths of innocence, and crown his remaining years with the peace and prosperity which lie hidden in well-filled tankards and well-broiled snipe.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S OPINION.

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, one of the most competent authorities on questions of international law, in a recent interview with a reporter of the New Haven *Press*, gave his opinion upon the recent capture of the Virginius by the Spanish authorities. In his view, our Government has no cause for war with Spain, as in capturing the Virginius Spain only did what she had the right to do. The judgment of this eminent authority is deserving of careful consideration in shaping our policy. Had his opinion been followed in the Alabama controversy, all the trouble the United States Government had concerning the absurd "indirect claims" would have been avoided. President Woolsey concludes his statement as follows:

If the capture was made in accordance with Spanish laws, if the men were tried and executed in accordance with Spanish laws, and if the Virginius, though sailing under the United States flag, was nevertheless endeavoring to render aid to the insurgents, was, in short, engaged in traffic prohibited by the law of nations, then the United States Government cannot make the transaction any ground for war, or, in fact, of complaint. There is another point, too, that must be considered. It is stated that the Virginius was captured in English waters, that is, within three leagues of the Island of Jamaica. Now, if this is so, then the English Government can protest and remonstrate with Spain, not the United States. The United States may request England to take cognizance of the transaction, but England must be the first to take such steps actually, and may or may not do it, as she chooses. If England prefers to do nothing about it, the United States cannot take any steps. This is a simple matter of international law, which the United States, with England and Spain, is, governed by. Now, it has been stated that Mr. Fish claims that the arrest was illegal because made on the high seas, and not while the vessel was entering some harbor; but, said the ex-President, if Mr. Fish takes this ground it will be inconsistent if his (President Woolsey's) memory served him right, with the precedent established by the United States during the Civil War, because our vessels captured on the high seas neutral vessels, even before they entered the port of Nassau. Moreover, there is another point. Our Government cannot declare war now, for Congress is not in session. The President can only recognize an existing state of war when we are invaded. Congress must declare a war with another nation. Now there is still another point—that is the recognition of a state of belligerency in the Island of Cuba, but this has nothing to do with the Virginius case. Belligerency could be acknowledged at any time, and will not help this case in any way. Nor can this case in any manner whatever be made the pretext for acknowledging belligerency.

If the Virginius, sailing under the United States flag, was engaged in a lawful undertaking, the case is very different, and Congress can take such steps as it sees fit. It can remonstrate, and if that does no good, can declare war, but, at least as far as our dispatches show, the Virginius was clearly on a filibustering expedition, and, as such appears to be the case, nothing has been done contrary to the law of nations, at least so far as the United States are concerned.

President Woolsey then said that the whole matter looked to him as if it would settle down to a question of the inhumanity of the executions. If the Spanish laws permit the killing of so many persons, there was an inhumanity about such laws such as to call for the remonstrance not only of the United States, but of every civilized nation. Our Government can protest with Spain in the cause of humanity against such proceedings, and could if the Virginius had sailed under any other flag. If Spain admits its weakness and inability to control its colony, then there would be time to take such contingency into consideration. Proven that the Virginius was engaged in illicit business; was going to Cuba to benefit the insurgents, so far as that single transaction was concerned, the United States has not the slightest ground for war or complaint, except as to the inhumanity of the affair.

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. SEWARD.

In the December number of the *Galaxy*, the Hon. Gideon Welles has a third paper, in which he seeks to repel the statement of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams in his memorial address upon Mr. Seward, that it was the "superior intellectual power" and "force of moral discipline" that enabled him "to direct affairs for the benefit of the nation, though in the name of another." Mr. Welles states that when Mason and Slidell were taken from the Trent, Mr. Seward was extremely jubilant and hilarious. Mr. Blair alone, of the Cabinet, declared the arrest to be wrong, and urged that the two men should be dispatched in a United States vessel and delivered to Great Britain. The President had doubts and misgivings. Mr. Seward opposed Blair's proposition, and scouted the idea of releasing the men, and only yielded to the peremptory demand of Great Britain.

The President's executive ability, self-reliance, and promptness were shown in the restoration of McClellan to the command of the army after Pope's failure. The President had yielded to the solicitation of Stanton in putting Halleck in command, and in putting Pope at the head of the army. This was a mistake. The feeling of the army was with McClellan, and the defeat of Pope was really attributable to the jealousy of the subordinate officers. When Pope's army was broken and demoralized, and had retreated upon Washington, Stanton and Chase, and two other members of the Cabinet, actually signed a paper requesting McClellan's dismissal from the army. At this juncture Mr. Lincoln wrote an order placing McClellan in command of the army. His reason was that McClellan was a good organizer and good defender, and he challenged the Cabinet to name a better person for that duty. The President did this when two members of the Cabinet were ready to resign unless McClellan was dismissed. The President recognized the fact that McClellan "had the slows," and was unfit for aggressive work; was never ready; but he also recognized the fact that for restoring the lost confidence of the army he was the proper man. During all this, Mr. Wells says, Mr. Seward was intentionally absent. Mr. Welles declares that the President "was a much more shrewd and accurate observer of the characteristics of men—better and more correctly formed an estimate of their power and capabilities—than the Secretary of State or most men."

Mr. Welles discusses in detail the history of the Emancipation Proclamation, which he declares was the President's own act; and says that results have "proved that there was, in the measure, profound thought, statesmanship, courage, and far-seeing sagacity—consummate executive and administrative ability, which was, after some reverses, crowned with success." He does not draw a flattering picture of Mr. Seward's anti-slavery policy, which never led him to propose any measure of relief to the country. Mr. Lincoln was the responsible author of emancipation, while Mr. Seward studiously avoided any expression of opinion in regard to it. Yet Mr. Adams represents him as the lifelong opponent of slavery, and beyond all others the master spirit of the Lincoln Administration. So far as Mr. Adams indirectly gives Mr. Seward any credit for emancipation, Mr. Welles contends he does injustice to Mr. Lincoln. The paper of Mr. Welles is well written, is direct and explicit in its statements, and is, like the preceding ones, a valuable contribution to the history of the War.

THE DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The falling off in imports, and the reduction in the amount of goods withdrawn from warehouse, have caused such a serious diminution of the gold revenues that, after January, it is very likely the Secretary of the Treasury will become not only a purchaser of gold but a borrower of money to carry on the Government. The panic has had the further effect to reduce the internal revenue receipts, and the result is that the Treasury will be unable to meet its current demands. The probability of such a condition of things was pointed out in this paper in the first days of the panic, and at the same time we suggested the only certain remedy for the embarrassment.

In 1872, in order to defeat any general measure for the reduction of the tariff, the Protectionists pushed through Congress an act repealing the duties on tea and coffee. They were loud and lavish in their protestations of eagerness to give to every American citizen a "free breakfast!" What a brilliant idea! Though the delusion was pointed out at the time, and the cheat exposed, the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress joined Pig-Iron Kelley and passed the act. The duty on tea and coffee was a purely revenue tax. Every dollar of that tax, less the cost of collecting it, went directly to the Treasury. It contained no bounties or pensions for private individuals. Every man who paid it had the satisfaction of knowing that the whole tax went into the Treasury. At the time these duties were repealed, the tax on tea was 15 cents and on coffee 3 cents per pound. The annual revenue was about $20,000,000. But the Protectionists chose to meet the necessity of reducing taxation by repealing these purely revenue duties and retaining those duties which produced but little *revenue* in proportion to the amount extorted from the people. This $20,000,000 of tax was $20,000,000 of revenue lost to the Treasury, while the tax on cotton goods produces about $10,000,000 revenue to the Treasury and $50,000,000 to the protected classes, or if for any reason it fails to do so, it comes short of its intention. In other words, had Congress repealed the tax on cotton goods, the people would have been relieved of $60,000,000 tax, while the Treasury would have lost only $10,000,000 of revenue; but by repealing the tax on tea and coffee there was a reduction of only $20,000,000 of tax, all of which was revenue. That is the peculiar mode the Protectionists have of reducing taxes,—they abolish all the revenue possible consistent with the least reduction of taxes. Their game is, and always has been, to repeal only such taxes as yield money for the Public Treasury, and to keep all others as high as possible.

The impolicy of the repeal of the tea and coffee duties is now so seriously felt at the Treasury Department that the Secretary gives notice to the Protectionists that necessity will compel him to override their theory and recommend the restoration of these duties. He must go further than this. There must be a return to a revenue tariff. The Government must not "suspend." It must have revenue, and the duties on cotton, woolen, iron, steel, paints, glass, and all other commodities must be reduced to the point where they will invite, rather than discourage and prevent, importation, and so produce revenue. The reduction of the duties on cotton and woolen goods to a uniform rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* would more than double the revenue from both these classes of imports. Their reduction would have the effect of reducing in like proportion the indirect tax on these goods, which, being much greater in the aggregate than on the imported articles, is not paid into the Treasury at all. The whole tariff wants revision; hundreds of articles now taxed heavily and from which no revenue is received should be made free; all the duties should be brought down to a purely revenue standard, so that the Government should receive, as nearly as possible, all the tax paid by the people. To this complexion must it come at last, despite the rage of the Protectionists. The policy of protection has brought every branch of productive labor to starvation rates; it has at last cut off the revenues of the Government, and must now be abandoned to prevent the bankruptcy of the Treasury.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In a very handsome testimonial to Mr. Poole's abilities as a Librarian, the Cincinnati *Gazette* recently demonstrated that that gentleman possessed all the qualifications essential to the management of a large public library. Among these qualifications is freedom from narrow prejudices; that is, the Librarian should be capable of selecting, not the books which suit himself, but those which will suit the whole reading public, and the selection must be impartial, so as not to offend any creed or sect. The selections must also be made so that the library shall contain not only works which are merely entertaining, but also works of general information in literature, science, and the arts, so that no one can fail to find the information he desires upon any topic. The successful Librarian must also be able to lay out the funds at his command where they will do the most good, having in view the largest amount of benefits to all concerned. This is one of the most important of his duties. In addition to this, he must know the value of books and have a thorough acquaintance with the book market; must regulate their distribution; see that they are properly catalogued; carefully watch and regulate the duties of his subordinates; and be able to reconcile the conflicting and sometimes unreasonable wants of the public. All these qualities the entire Cincinnati press concedes to Mr. Poole in an eminent degree. It has been sufficiently tested that he is not only an expert bibliographer, of rare literary taste and acquirements, but that he also possesses a high degree of executive ability, as has been abundantly shown in his organizing of the Cincinnati Library and his skillful supervision of the new and elegant Library building in that city, which has grown up under his watchful eye. These are exactly the qualities which are needed in the Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Our Library is as yet but the nucleus of a library, without a permanent home. In the hands of a competent man, however, like Mr. Poole, it can be made one of the best in the country. In the hands of an incompetent man, it might be irretrievably ruined. The Library Board have therefore done wisely in securing a man who has been tested by years of experience to organize it and build it up, rather than to take any chances of failure by placing it in untried hands. The effort of Cincinnati to retain his services by an increase of salary will not avail now, as he has signed an agreement to come here. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that we have been thus fortunate, and it is a bright omen for the future usefulness and success of the Library. With the co-operation of our citizens, he will not fail to build up a Library of which the city will be proud.

SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The discussion in Great Britain relative to the purchase of the railroads by the Government has had, at least, the effect of bringing before the public much valuable information in regard to the management of railroads. We gave, in in our article a day or two ago, comparative statements relative to the private system of Great Britain and the State system of the Continent. Public safety was likewise discussed, and it was made one of the main grounds for advocating State control. Sir Robert Peel, in the debate on the Railway Purchase bill, introduced into Parliament in 1844, suggested that, whether the State assumed the management of the railroads or not, it was, perhaps, the duty of the Government to construct one line for the purpose of establishing a model of management in the interest of the public safety. The same idea has been revived in the later discussion of the question. Mr. William Galt maintains that the so-called railroad "accidents" almost invariably occur through the neglect of the companies to provide the means of prevention that have been invented. The same is true of this country. The block system of lights, already in use on some of the British railroads, has never yet been adopted in America, and various systems of signals used in England, which enable the railroads to run so many trains and run them so rapidly, are not employed at all with us. Many of our American railroads are still operated without the Miller platform and the Westinghouse air-brake. The insufficiency of pay and the overworking of employes are also responsible for many of the catastrophes that occur on the railroads of both Great Britain and this country. In the former, it has been found that the damages which railroads are required to pay to the injured and the heirs of the killed furnish no great amount of restraint upon the management in the interest of public safety. It is the smallest, but one, of the various items that enter into the expense of running a railroad. The number of those who lost their lives by railroad accidents in Great Britain, in 1872, was 759, and there were 2,857 injured. A very large proportion of these consisted of employes of the company. The compensation for injuries amounted to 2¾d in the pound, or about 5 cents of every $5 required to defray the expenses of operating all the roads in the Kingdom. The slaughter of this year will largely exceed that of last year, and yet it is predicted that the companies will not have paid out any more money for personal damages. Various attempts have been made in the British Parliament to compel the railroads to adopt such precautionary measures as commend themselves at once to common judgment, such as the block system, which throws lights a mile to the head and a mile to the rear of moving trains. But, as 124 railroad Directors are members of the House of Commons, and sixty-two railroad Directors in the House of Lords, it can be easily comprehended why these measures have always been defeated. If the State Legislatures in this country would turn their attention to this feature of railroad management, much might be accomplished in the interests of public safety in travel.

A curious and rather amusing event recently occurred in New Bedford, Mass., which very well illustrates Mr. Charles Reade's epithet of "prurient prudery." A storekeeper in that staid town had the effrontery to exhibit a statue of a nude youth in his show-window—"Narcissus at the Fountain." The sight of this nude monster in marble, clay, terra-cotta, or whatever other material it might have been made of, gave such offense to the worthy people of that ancient and decayed seaport, that the Marshal, one morning, walked into the store and confiscated the offending Narcissus. Whether the villagers hanged him—Narcissus, not the Marshal—by the neck, or drowned him in a duck-pond, or broke him into fragments, is not related, but he was made way with in some mysterious manner. The sequel to the story is the arrest of the Marshal by the indignant storekeeper, and the fining of the former. If the storekeeper, however, is to preserve caste in New Bedford, he should array his future Narcissuses in regulation pantaloons and bob-tailed coat.

The *Unita Catolica* of Italy gives some statistics of the annual receipts of Peter's Pence, which are devoted to the personal expenses of the Pope, and which have never been published before. In 1861, the Pence amounted to 14,181,000 francs; in 1862, to 9,402,000; in 1863, to 7,047,000; in 1864, to 5,832,000; in 1865, to 6,445,000; in 1866, to 5,939,000; in 1867, to 11,312,000; in 1868, to 11,000,000; thus giving a total of 71,161,000 francs in eight years. It is stated that the amount collected during the last three or four years is largely in excess of the average of the above sums, and that the total up to the present time will not fall much short of 400,000,000 francs. The great falling off from 1863 to 1867 is explained by the fact that the Pope's temporal possessions were deemed to be secure, and consequently he was not in need of large outside subsidies.

STEAM-BOILER TESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The boiler explosion experiments commenced to-day at the Marshall farm, up the Monongahela River; but, much to the disgust of the large crowd who had gone there with field-glasses, etc., and who had stood the test of a bitter cold day, through a blinding snow-storm, the single rivited boiler would not go up, only a flue giving way to the great pressure. The experiments will probably be continued to-morrow, though it is thought they will have to be postponed till spring, owing to cold weather and snow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—The series of boiler tests under the supervision of the Government Commission commenced to-day, eight miles from this city. A large crowd was in attendance. Four boilers are on the ground, but only three in position. One was manufactured in Cincinnati and is but an ordinary boiler, single riveted. The other two were manufactured in this city of the United States brand of iron; the other of homogeneous steel, and both double riveted on longitudinal seam. The first test was to be with the ordinary boiler, manufactured in Cincinnati. When steam was raised to about 80 pounds pressure the safety-valve gave way by reason of the defective manner of its insertion. Further trial was postponed until Thursday.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Nature of the Suits to Be Brought Against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad—Instances of Flagrant Violation of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 19.—The grounds upon which the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are about to bring suit at Freeport against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad consist of two charges: First, discrimination; second, extortion. The Company charge from Winnebago to Rockford, a distance of 8 miles, $10.50 a car for all grain; and from Winnebago to Chicago, 100 miles, $15.10. Besides making this discrimination, it is charged that they favor some shippers over others.

FURTHER CASES OF EXTORTION.

Another case was from Shannon, Wis., to Rockford, 34 miles, $12 per car for grain; and from Harlem to Rockford, 26 miles nearer, on the same line of the road, $16 per car. Grain buyers who live in Winnebago are unable to compete with those at Freeport, a distance of 21 miles further on the same line, for the reason that less rates are given the latter to Chicago; and they are thus enabled to pay more for grain. These are samples of the discriminations and extortions which are said to be practiced by the road. Probably these are the most flagrant of the whole list, but, if any are true, they are bad enough.

The question of the reasonableness of the general rates of the road on all freight from these points will doubtless be brought up in the case. The evidence will go to show that the rates have been advanced at all points on the line since the 1st day of last July, when the new Railroad law went into effect, from 10 to 50 per cent, and these latter rates are uniformly excessive. It will no doubt appear that the road neglects to furnish promptly to non-competing points cars for the shipment of freight.

WITNESSES UNWILLING TO APPEAR.

The Commissioners are having some trouble to make the witnesses from whom they gained the facts upon which they are to bring their suit face the music. Most of them are large shippers on the line, and, while they were willing to go before the Commissioners, when on their late investigating tour, and tell of their grievances, they hesitate to go into court, and do so for fear of the consequences to them in their business. They fear the road will retaliate. Some of them, for this reason, have declined to give their evidence in court.

Mr. Brown, one of the Commissioners, has been here several days, busily engaged in getting up evidence.

SUICIDE.

Three Distressing Cases in Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Three distressing cases of suicide have occurred within the past twenty-four hours. Emile de Mussel, a Frenchman, arrived in this city about two months ago, and took rooms at Ober's restaurant. He was a native of Alsace, had served in the French army, and obtained the Cross of Honor. He was very quiet, temperate, and reserved, and won the respect of his landlord. When his bill was presented, he said he was expecting a remittance from his father, but in time he received a letter refusing to send him money, and virtually disowning him. He became despondent. Last night Mr. Ober informed him that he felt obliged to ask him to give up his room. Mussel admitted the necessity, and consented to abandon it to-day. He kept his room until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a pistol shot was heard there, and, upon entering, it was found that he had placed the pistol in his mouth and fired it. He was not dead at 5 o'clock, but recovery is hardly possible. In his room was found a manuscript French play nearly completed. It is reported that he has a wife now en route for this country.

The second case is quite as distressing as either of the others. A young house officer of the City Hospital, named Arthur L. Foster, committed suicide in the bath-tub early in the morning by cutting the femoral artery, on account of a mistake he made in the case of the German nurse, Pfeffer. She had been subject to fits, and last night she was taken ill. He prescribed for her as usual, but instead of fits the trouble was hysterics, and the opium he gave her caused her death. It was because of this he killed himself. The cutting of the artery was done with the utmost neatness. He was but 21 years of age, and was conscientious and ambitious. He was well-connected, and his people reside in one of the best sections of the city.

The third case was caused by inability to obtain work. Judson Crocker, a young man living at No. 37 Edinboro street, hanged himself at noon with a sheet which he had fastened to the top of his closet-door. He had been in low spirits for several days because he could not get employment, and had intimated his intention to commit suicide to inmates of the house. He was 28 years of age, unmarried, and his relatives reside at Hyannis and Cape Cod, and are in easy circumstances.

DAVENPORT.

A New Savings Bank Organized—The Farmers' Insurance Company Project.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 19.—A new savings bank, under the name of the Iowa State Savings Bank, has started in this city. It has the special countenance and aid of the Catholic community of this city and State, and the majority of its incorporators are Catholics. Its capital stock is fixed at $300,000, with a stock limit of $2,000,000, 3 per cent of the former sum to be paid in cash. No stockholder in any event can own more than one-tenth of the capital stock, which is divided into 3,000 shares of $100 each, and no shares can be transferred without the consent of the Board of Directors, which is to consist of nine persons, who choose the usual number of officers. The original incorporators are Horace Bradley, B. Bartemeyer, J. A. Leclaire, John Lillis, A. Woeber, W. T. Dittoe, Daniel Ryan, and George P. McClelland.

The new Farmers' Insurance Company, the Muscatine County Fire and Lightning Insurance Company on yesterday elected officers, as follows: President, John A. Pavin; Vice-President, Samuel Menutt; Secretary, Seth Humphreys; Treasurer, Suel Foster; Directors, Richard Lord, Samuel Sinnett, Lindley Hooper, W. M. Price, D. K. Wintermute, Cris Schmoker, Hugh P. Brown, Hugh R. Stiles, Josiah Day, Marshall Farnsworth, and Isaac Negus. The maximum risk to be taken is $2,000, until the risks amount to $100,000, when it can be increased to $4,000. Section 12 of the articles is as follows: "The property, personal and real, of each member shall be liable for the assessment made upon him."

EMIGRANTS IN BOSTON.

Statistics Relating to the Arrivals in that City—Classification by Ages and by Nationalities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The statistics of emigration to the port of Boston for the year show that 709 vessels arrived in the city, bringing 49,572 passengers. Of these vessels, 525 sailed under the British flag; 174 were American, and 10 belonged to other nationalities. The total number classed as emigrants is 31,042. Of these, 14,440 were females; 16,602 males; 6,895 were 15 years of age and under; 12,995 between 15 and 25; 9,890 between 25 and 50, and 1,262 50 years and upwards; 12,474 were Irish; 2,654 Germans; [illegible] 285 Swedes; and 9,226 English.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. [illegible]—The semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association convened here to-day, and continues to-morrow. The attendance is large. Prominent agitators are present [illegible] was an animated session this afternoon [illegible] address was made by the President [illegible] Campbell, of Rockville. [illegible] and resolutions discussed.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

(Continued from the First Page.)

lutely valueless," said a man whose experience enabled him to speak authoritatively on the subject. The Volunteer force in Havana remains about the same in numbers as for the past few weeks, but it is stated on good authority that many of its members are strongly in sympathy with the revolutionists themselves. By joining the Volunteers they allay the suspicions which they might otherwise arouse, and enjoy the privilege of bearing arms—a privilege to which as citizens they would never be entitled.

At the time of the departure of the Cleopatra from Havana the feeling which for some days had been running so high had, to a great extent, subsided, and the excitement at that time was not great; indeed, so quiet had the city become, that nothing unusual was apparent, and Havana had in nearly all respects recovered her normal appearance. The only annoyance experienced by any of the passengers of the Cleopatra was on the part of two Mexicans,—Nicholas Lemus and Jesus Cervantes. Both sailed from Vera Cruz for New York; both were provided with the necessary passports, and anticipated no difficulty in reaching this port. At Havana, however, they met with serious trouble. In attempting to go ashore they were refused the privilege, and, after gaining it, were forbidden to go on board the vessel again. They were unable to purchase tickets as they expected, and, for a time, serious annoyance threatened them. The cause of their trouble was said to be the suspicion aroused by the name of Cervantes. Both finally secured their tickets and re-embarked on board the Cleopatra, though at the expense of several hours and upward of $100 in money.

ACTION OF THE ACTING UNITED STATES CONSUL AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Havana (Nov. 12) Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

It was stated that the exequatur of Mr. Schmitt, the United States Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba, had been revoked for his exertions in this case. I have been favored with a view of private letters which set the conduct of this gentleman throught the affair in a very favorable light, and I propose to recount his efforts in behalf of the unfortunate prisoners, among whom are a large number of American citizens. The Governor, Burriel, refused to allow the Consul to transmit a telegram to the United States Consul at Kingston, inquiring as to the nationality of the Virginius. This permission was allowed him, however, on the evening of the 4th, after the execution on the morning of that day of Ryan, Bembeta, Jesus del Sol and Cespedes, and the reply from Kingston on the 5th was that the Virginius has entered that port and produced her American papers, and entered and cleared at the United States Consulate as an American vessel. The day previous to the execution, that is, on the 3d, Gov. Burriel sent for Pedro Cespedes and had a secret interview of an hour with him. It is said he wished to ascertain if some arrangements could not be made through Cespedes for the surrender of his brother, the President, and other persons; but the events of the day following proved the incompliability of the Cuban patriot.

The acting United States Vice Counsul, Mr Schmitt, addressed a letter of remonstrance to Governor Burriel for not allowing his telegram to pass, and not having been officially notified of the events relating to the capture of an American vessel and imprisonment of her crew and passengers, requesting permission to visit them either on board or in the jail. No notice being taken of this letter, the Consul addressed a second and a third to the Governor, remonstrating against being prevented from performing his duty in the matter, and claiming for the Americans found on board all the rights and privileges to which they were entitled by treaty stipulations, and respectfully protested in the name of the United States of America against the action of the Governor and all other authorities in the matter. This brought forth a sharp and angry rejoinder from Gov. Burriel, in which he excuses not having answered his communications on account of grave and peremptory affairs which required all his attention, and furthermore, the fact of two days being holidays, the 1st and 2d, on which days, says his pious (?) Excellency, the Government employes do not come to their offices, but are piously engaged in contemplating the divine mysteries of All Saints' Day, and the commemoration of All Souls' Day.

These pious exercises of the Government officials has prevented the worthy Governor from acknowledging the Consul's pressing communications. But all hands, the Governor included, were clamoring for the blood of the unfortunate expeditionists and hurrying up their mock trials, which took place on the sacred days the Governor refers to. The Governor is not at all pleased at the zeal of the Consul, and tells him to protest as much as he likes, but that his officious and suspicious motives in desiring to visit the imprisoned pirates (writes the Governor), whom he, the Consul, styles passengers, make it incumbent on him to request the Government to revoke his exequatur. So soon as Mr. Schmitt received the telegram from Kingston as to the American nationality of the Virginius, he communicated the fact to the Commander of Marine and Captain of the Port, and the execution of the Captain, mate, first engineer, and three others, which had been fixed for that day, was postponed, but has since taken place.

The evening previous to Ryan's execution the Vice Consul was informed Ryan desired to see him and a notary public to make his last will. Upon going to the Governor's quarters to obtain the necessary permit, after some conversation, which, on the part of the Governor, was carried on in an exasperated and angry tone, Mr. Schmitt was informed that Ryan was an Englishman, and had so stated in his declaration. The Governor was so violent in his remarks that the Consul was obliged to remind him that he had been introduced as the representative of the United States, and took his leave.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BURRIEL.

The following address has been made by Burriel, the Butcher, at Santiago de Cuba:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN THE ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 4, 1873.

Inhabitants of this Jurisdiction:

The so-called Generals Jesus del Sol. Varona, Pedro Cespedes, and Ryan, have been executed. The inexorable demands of the law must be fulfilled. I regret "vehemently" that this is not the last occasion I am called upon to fulfill this painful task, but the rebels must be punished in the interests of our country and for its salvation. Let it be hoped that this may serve as a lesson to wandering bands of disaffected men now in the island of Cuba. They will see to what an end their misdeeds will bring them; but if they repent in time, they may rely on the clemency of the Government, which will overlook their extravagant ideas. Your Governor,

JUAN N. BURRIEL.

CRIME.

A Convicted Murderer Escapes from Prison in Woman's Attire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—William A Sharkey, convicted of the murder of Robert Dunn, escaped from the Tombs at about 1 o'clock to-day. The manner in which he gained his liberty forcibly reminds one of the hair-breadth escapes and adventures of those eccentric individuals, Claude Duval and Dick Turpin, with whose respective careers the youth of the land are only too familiar. Sharkey shot and killed Dunn one evening of September, 1872, in a bar-room. Ex-Policeman Charles Harvey, No. 288, Hudson street police, did not succeed in effecting his arrest until four days later, when he was placed in the Tombs, where he was confined until his trial. After the trial, which lasted several days, he was sentenced on July 8, 1873, to be hanged Aug. 15, 1873. Subsequently a stay of proceedings was obtained, and his case is now before the Court of Appeals. Since his trial and conviction Sharkey has been in close confinement, not allowed to leave the second tier, where he has been visited every day by a woman named Maggie Jordan, who claims to be his wife, and who certainly has shown toward him the devotion of a true woman. The gate-keeper of the Tombs told Warden Johnson at 2:15 p. m. that he had suspected a person who went out in woman's clothes to be a man. He sent the keeper to watch the person, who was seen to enter Bleecker street on his way up town. At 2 o'clock a woman having no ticket, and who proved to be the wife of Wesly Allen, who is serving out a sentence at Sing Sing for burglary, presented herself at the gate for egress. The suspicions of the officer were aroused, and an examination of the interior of the prison disclosed the fact that Sharkey's cell was open and he gone, and it was believed that this woman had given him her ticket. The Warden says that Mrs. Allen had never been known to visit Sharkey. Maggie Jordan left the prison a short time before the escape was effected. How he obtained the clothing in which he fled is a mystery. At the time of his escape Sharkey was clean-shaven and attired in women's clothes, with an overskirt of black material, and wore a green veil. An officer by the name of Phelps was in charge of the second tier when the escape was effected. News was conveyed to Superintendent Matsell, who at once sent officers to the European steamers departing this afternoon, with directions to search them for the escaped felon. Warden Johnson was subsequently rigidly examined by the Superintendent and District-Attorney Allen. After the examination, Matsell said he believed there must have been some officer in the prison who helped the prisoner to escape. The examination also disclosed the fact that he said that the Government Prison was very lax in many respects. Sharkey's cell had not been searched in a fortnight, whereas he thought all condemned prisoners should be searched three times a day. The efforts of the police to secure the prisoner have thus far been fruitless.

Serious Shooting Affray in Peoria, Ill.—A Police-Officer Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—A serious shooting affray, that may result fatally, occurred this evening. Officer O'Conner, of the day-force, was conveying a man named Carrol, whom he had arrested, to the lock-up, when the prisoner's friends interfered and endeavored to rescue him. Officer Mahoney, who was in the vicinity, rushed to the aid of O'Conner. A rough, named Rainer, drew a pistol on Mahoney. O'Conner knocked him down with his "billy," and, as he was rising, Mahoney shot him in the breast, inflicting a serious, though not mortal wound. The crowd then rushed for the officers, when Mahoney fired again, but unfortunately struck his partner, O'Conner, in the thigh. The wound is in a dangerous locality, but the surgeons think that, with careful treatment, he will recover. The principals in the crowd were arrested and lodged in the calaboose.

Stabbed by a Drunken Man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—A young man named James Hange was seriously stabbed last night by a drunken Norwegian named Ludwig Erickson. The attack was unprovoked. The knife was so driven into Hange's body as to make a very dangerous wound, but he will doubtless recover. Erickson was under the influence of liquor. He was promptly arrested, and is in jail.

Murder-Trial Commenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—The trial of S. Case for the murder of Dr. Schamblin, last summer, commenced at Havana, Mason County, to-day.

Highway Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19.—About the time of the fire in this town last night, a highway robbery was committed almost in front of the police headquarters, the victim being robbed of all the money in his pocket, $11.

Held to Answer a Charge of Arson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 19.—Scott Dingman, who was arrested last May on a charge of setting fire to his store in Mayville, Ind., and three other stores, with the intention of defrauding the insurance companies, and who escaped from his jailer, was captured at Constantine, Mich., and brought to this city and lodged in jail to day, to await trial on a charge of arson.

Convicts Taken to Prison.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Max Newman, the embezzler, and four other convicts, were taken to the Penetentiary at Michigan City to-night.

Horrible Murder and Robbery at New Canaan, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Josephine Selleck, a widow owning and occupying alone a small place in this town, was brutally murdered this morning with an ax. Her clothing was saturated with kerosene and the body nearly consumed, and the house was on fire when discovered. The ax, with blood and hair, a small piece of skull and brains, and an empty kerosene can, were found in the room, with a large pool of blood on the carpet and floor. A hole had been burned through the fl[oor], through which the charred remains or the body had fallen into the cellar. The skull showed two cuts with an ax. No suspicion so far rests on any one. No motive can be conceived of except plunder. The house had been ransacked.

Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 19.—Chief Justice Appleton began his charge to the jury in the Gordon case at half-past 8 o'clock a. m. to-day, and closed at a quarter to 10 o'clock. The jury then retired, and, after an absence of a little over an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict without emotion. His counsel asked delay in order to file exceptions, and the Court adjourned until afternoon.

A Bar-Keeper Murdered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Early this morning Patrick Larkins, a bar-keeper, was fatally injured by an unknown man, who entered O'Donnell's store, at the corner of Coles street and Railroad avenue, Jersey City, and called for a drink, and, when Larkins turned to get it, struck him down with a hatchet, and then robbed the till.

Shot His Mistress.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 19.—Henry Kowing, alias Krull, charged with attempting, in this city, last week, the murder of a woman who eloped with him from Hamburg, has refused all food since his arrest in Philadelphia on Monday. The woman is recovering. One of her eyes, which was wounded by a pistol shot, which she alleges he fired, will have to be removed.

A Forger Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—J. H. Horton, the bank forger, has been convicted at Lancaster, Pa., and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He restored $19,000 of the money obtained by his forgery.

TWEED.

The "Boss" Found Guilty on All the Counts of the Indictment Against Him—Motion for an Arrest of Judgment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The jury in the Tweed case this morning found a verdict of "guilty" on all the counts. The defense took exception to any verdict except a general verdict on all counts, but the jury were discharged. Counsel is endeavoring to obtain an arrest of judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction by the Court.

After an earnest and pathetic appeal by Mr. Graham, Saturday was fixed for an argument on the question of arrest of judgment on the ground of a want of jurisdiction in the Court. Mr. Tremain gave notice that in moving for an arrest of judgment he would ask that a separate term of imprisonment be named on each one of the counts in the indictment. There are 204 counts in all. The court then adjourned, Tweed retiring in the custody of the Sheriff.

The verdict is the talk of the town, and of it every one has an opinion. Many exult and many more express pity for the fallen chief. Before the verdict was given Tweed had a smile and a pleasant word for all who greeted him, but after the verdict he seemed to prefer the society of his counsel only. His youngest son, a mere boy, was with him in Court to-day, as he has been during his two trials.

Tweed obtained leave to attend to some private business, and left the Sheriff's office in a close carriage accompanied by two Deputy Sheriff's.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Election of Officers for the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 19.—The Board of Canvassers to canvass the vote for officers of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. O. F., which met in this city yesterday, declare the following officers elected for the ensuing year, commencing January, 1874: George W. Griggs, Grand Rapids, Most Worthy Grand Master; Samuel Adams, Detroit, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master; John N. Ingersoll, Corunna, Right Worthy Grand Warden; E. H. Whitney, Lansing, Right Worthy Grand Secretary; R. H. Morrison, Sturgis, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; T. E. Doughty, East Saginaw, Right Worthy Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. Nearly 600 votes in all were cast.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was in session to-day with an unusually large attendance. The report of the Secretary shows that during the term there have been 1,829 brothers relieved, and 121 widowed families. Of the amount expended, $20,658.60 was paid for the relief of brothers; $2,695.99 for the relief of their widowed families; $804.85 for educating orphans; and the large sum of $5,697.85 for burying the dead. In addition to this $2,141.99 were given for other charitable purposes. The last report showed 383; 16 new lodges have been instituted making a total of 399 lodges in the State, of which only two are delinquent. The whole number of contributing members is 22,600. The resources of lodges are set down at $865,694.47; receipts $116,014.12; expenses $80,001.01; orphans' fund of lodges $200,767.15. The session continues to-morrow.

FRANCE.

The Debate in the Assembly on Prolongation.

Rouher Proposes It Be Submitted to the Popular Vote.

He Predicts the Return of the Bonapartes, and Creates an Uproar.

The Motion Defeated, 499 to 88.

The Proposition to Increase MacMahon's Term Seven Years Finally Succeeds.

Much Excitement in Paris Over the Result.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—In the Assembly to-day, the debate was continued on Gen. Changarnier's motion for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. M. Rouher moved that the question be referred to a plebiscite, and advocated his motion in a speech, in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartists to power. The excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session. The vote upon Rouher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 499 to 88.

The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night. M. Depeyre, leader of the Right, moved an amendment to the report of the Committee on Prolongation, providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years, independently of the adoption of the constitutional bills.

Laboulaye, M. Revy, and others opposed the amendment, but it was adopted by a majority of 66.

A motion was then made, on the part of the Right, that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on constitutional bills. The motion was adopted by a majority of 68.

There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Serious Charges Against a Brooklyn Editor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Application was made on Tuesday last to Judge Neilson, in the City Court of Brooklyn, by Ernott, Hammond & Stickney, attorneys, of this city, for the arrest of Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, on a charge of criminal intercourse with the wife of Thomas W. Field, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, for the latter of whom these attorneys are counsel. Mr. Field demands damages to the amount of $50,000. Judge Neilson granted the prayer, issued an order of arrest, fixed the bail at $30,000, and placed the order in the hands of the Sheriff of King's County. Kinsella was arrested this morning and taken to the Sheriff's office, whither he was accompanied by William C. Kingsley and Michael Chauncey, who became his bondsmen in the above-named amount. The substance of the affidavit of Thomas W. Field, on which the order of arrest was granted, is given below:

This action is commenced to recover damages from Thomas Kinsella for debauching the virtue and alienating the affections from me of my wife, Emeline Field, and I claim damages for such injury to the amount of $50,000. I was, on the 15th inst., and had been for twelve years prior to that, living with said Emeline as man and wife. Since August, 1872, defendant, Kinsella, has known my wife. He has corresponded with her. They have made appointments and assignations. By such appointments they have met secretly, sometimes accompanied by another person and sometimes alone, at various places in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the County of Orange, and in the County of Warren. Correspondence of defendant has come into my possession since Nov. 15. It is of an amatory character, and leaves in my mind no doubt of the purpose and conduct of Kinsella and my wife. On Nov. 14 and 15 they met in Warren County, and then and there had criminal sexual intercourse and connection, as I have become convinced since I came in possession of Kinsella's letters. Such interviews were without my knowledge. Such intercourse for more than a year was used upon my wife, who was at times in a state of excitement approaching unsoundness of mind.

Kinsella had made arrangements to sail for Europe to-day, but these proceedings will postpone his trip indefinitely.

Business of the United States Court for the District of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 19.—The United States District Court for the District of Iowa commenced a session here to-day. Indictments are pending since the last session of the Court, as follows: Forty-four cases for passing counterfeit money; five for robbing the mails, and twenty-five cases for violating the revenue laws. Judge Lowe charged the Grand Jury this afternoon, calling the attention of that body briefly and pointedly to its powers and duties.

It is quite likely that this United States Grand Jury will take cognizance of the criminal violations of the National Bank act committed by the President and Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of this place.

An Injunction Issued Forbidding the State Authorities to Pay Interest on Railroad-Aid Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.—Judge Watts, of the Washington County Circuit Court, has granted an injunction, which was to-day served upon the Hon. Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor, and the Hon. Edward Rutz, Treasurer, restraining them from any further payment of interest on the $100,000 bonds issued by the County of Randolph in aid of the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad Company.

Petitions for the Appointment of Col. Howe to the Vacant Judgeship in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 19.—Petitions have been circulated among attorneys in this city, Appleton, Fond du Lac, and Green Bay, asking for the appointment of Col. James H. Howe, General Manager of the Northwestern Road, to the vacant Judgeship, in place of Judge Miller. The Bar of Green Bay signed the petition almost unanimously, but in this city the attorneys are nearly all opposed to the appointment.

NAVIGATION.

Close of the Sault Ste. Marie and Lachine Canals—Winter Weather on the Ocean Coast of Canada.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—The Sault Ste. Marie Ship-Canal closed at 11 o'clock this morning, and work has been commenced on the coffer-dam. The work of enlarging the canal will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch during the winter. The contractors have 500 men now employed.

The steamers Mayflower and Craig expected to pass through the canal last night, but were detained by a snow-storm. They will go into winter quarters at the Sault.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 19.—The tugs sent to help the steamboats in the Lachine Canal have not been able to penetrate the ice barrier.

QUEBEC, Can., Nov. 19.—Two inward-bound ships are ashore at St. Anne. Other disasters are reported on the north shore, but there are no particulars. The Red Island light-ship was wrecked during yesterday's storm. Steamer Quebec, for Montreal, turned back and went into winter quarters at Sorrel. She reports the river full of ice.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Capt. James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, who has just returned from Europe, has made an elaborate review of the report of the United States Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the bridge here and determine whether it will be a serious obstruction to navigation, in which he answers at length their various objections, and points out many errors contained in their report. His views are also fortified by communications from Mayor Brown and a number of owners of the largest steamers on the river and other gentlemen who have been, or are now, interested in the navigation of the river.

KILLED BY ANESTHETICS.

A Lady Dies in the Office of a Boston Dentist from the Effects of a Mixture of Ether and Chloroform—Developments in the Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The investigation of the case of the lady, Mrs. Crie, who died in a dentist's office while under the influence of ether and chloroform, was continued to-night. Several of the most prominent physicians and medical experts in the city were examined, and their general testimony was that, while they did not regard the use of ether alone as dangerous, the use of ether with chloroform was. Dr. Eastman, the dentist under whose charge the lady was at the time of her death, testifies that he used only a small quantity if chloroform, and had always been in the habit of mixing some with ether, for the latter was too exhilarating. He is one of the foremost dentists in the city, and has always been regarded as cautious and conservative.

Among those examined to-night were Dr. E. S. Wood, Acting-Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College, and Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Wood testified that he had examined the mixture which Dr. Eastman was in the habit of administering, and found it composed of 60 per cent of ether and 40 per cent of chloroform. He had also examined the blood and organs of the lady after death. The blood had no odor of ether or chloroform, and neither could be detected by analyzation, and the same was true of the organs analyzed. Roughly stated, the proportion of deaths by ether was one in 25,000; of deaths by chloroform, one in 2,500; and of the mixture of the two, one in 5,000. The smallest quantity of chloroform taken from which death had been reported was from fourteen to twenty drops by inhalation; one drachm by taking into the stomach; and of the mixture, one part of chloroform to four parts of ether—by bulk, one drachm.

Dr. Bigelow had also made a careful and minute examination, and was convinced that the death was from the chloroform in the mixture. The lady inhaled from two to four drachms of the mixture.

An intimate friend of the lady testified that she was by no means an invalid, generally enjoyed good health, and was not in the habit of lacing tightly; while the Mrs. Sawyer who was in the dentist's office at the time, and assisted Dr. Eastman when the lady became insensible, declared that she was tightly laced.

The verdict will be rendered to-morrow. There is great interest in the case, especially on the part of medical men, since it renews the discussion as to the safety of anesthetics.

FIRES.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN Neb., Nov. 19.—Property to the amount of $10,000 has been consumed by prairie fires in Lancaster County during the past week.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 19.—On Sunday last, a destructive fire swept over a large scope of country of about 60 miles. About six miles of ties on the the Central Branch Railroad were burned and several small bridges consumed. The destruction of fences, houses, etc., is immense. Several houses near Corning were burned; also a large amount of corn in stacks. Several disastrous fires have also occurred along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. No trains have passed over the Central Branch Road since Saturday until to-day, when the regular trains got through.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 19.—The residence occupied by the Hon. R. C. Bell, and owned by M. A. Webb, was consumed by fire this evening. Nearly all the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $3,500; insured in the London & Liverpool & Globe for $2,500. The origin of the fire was a defective flue.

In Grand Rapids, Mich.; Loss, $3,400.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19.—The Occidental Hotel, patronized mostly by lumbermen and teamsters, took fire last night when all were asleep, and burned to the ground. The people all escaped, but lost most of their baggage. The loss on the hotel and furniture is $3,400; insured for $1,500. Kept by Charles Shirling.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The stone granite pottery of Fred Dallas, on Hamilton road and Central avenue, burned to the ground at 9 o'clock to-night. Loss, $20,000. Heavily insured in the Western Enterprise, Globe, and several other companies. Sixty workmen are thrown out of employment.

At Avondale, O.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The fine residence of Mr. Theodore Royer, at Avondale, was entirely consumed this morning. Loss, $20,000, nearly covered by insurance.

In New Orleans; Loss, $10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—A fire occurred on Orleans street, near Hogan avenue, to-day. Half a block of small buildings were consumed. The loss was $10,000. The Mobile & Texas Railroad elevator, two freight cars, and other property were burned.

Losses by the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Shapley & Co. and Joseph Boynton & Co., manufacturers of picture frames and paper bags, loss by the fire last night $26,000.

At Little Rock; Loss, $40,000—Forest Fires.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19.—To-day noon, a fire occurred on the corner of Cumberland and Markham streets, which destroyed frame buildings occupied by Thomas Lafferty, George Woods, and several small dealers. Loss, $40,000; insured for $25,000.

Destructive fires prevail in the woods between the Arkansas and White Rivers. The damage so far has been confined to fences and bridges.

At Milford, Mass.; Loss, $30,000.

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 19.—A new building on Pearl street, occupied by B. H. Spaulding as a manufactory of straw hats, was burned to-day. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

The Conflagration at Haverhill, Mass.—Two Persons Killed, and $200,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Haverhill, Mass. (Nov. 16), Dispatch to the Boston Advertiser.

The most destructive fire that has visited this city for many years broke out at about 3 o'clock this morning in a large wooden building situated in the rear of Preston's block, on Washington street. Soon after the fire was discovered a barrel of shoemaker's cement exploded in the building, blowing out one side, and scattering fire upon the adjoining blocks. The fire then spread with great rapidity, despite the exertions of the firemen, and the flames were not stayed until five large blocks were destroyed, together with several smaller buildings in the rear. The principal blocks were owned by John P. Gilman, Sewell F. Prescott, George Green, and J. B. Nichols. The insurance is small. The buildings were occupied by shoe manufacturers. The owners of the buildings estimate their loss at $100,000, and $100,000 will cover the other losses. The bodies of Amos George and Amos C. Heath have been recovered from the Gilman Block, burned almost beyond recognition. The former was identified by his false teeth, and the latter by a bunch of keys. They entered the building to save their property, and a moment after a high brick wall of an adjoining block fell, crushing the building and burying the unfortunate men.

LATER.—Summarized, the results of the fire are the burning over of 40,000 square feet in the best built business part of the city, the loss of two lives, the reduction of eighteen buildings to ashes, the interruption of business, and the loss occasioned to thirty-five business firms, most of whom are small shoe manufacturers, and the destruction of $175,000 to $180,000 worth of property, on which there is an insurance of $140,000 to $160,000. The disaster will fall most heavily, perhaps, on the operatives in the shoe shops. Directly and indirectly, Mr. Finney employed 150, and Kimball Bros., Prescott & Davis, Russ & Noyes, Johnson & Carlton, and one or two other firms gave employment to 100 each. Eight or nine hundred workingmen and operatives of all kinds will suffer for a time by the loss.

INSURANCE IN DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 19.—A committee of insurance underwriters were here to-day examining buildings with reference to their being insurable. Several prominent buildings failed to stand the test applied by the underwriters.

FINANCIAL.

The Jay Cooke Bankruptcy Suits.

The Forthcoming Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Customs Receipts—Shipments of Gold from England.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—At the United States District Court this morning, Judge Cadwallader presiding, Jay Cooke & Co.'s case was taken up, being the first on the current bankruptcy list. William S. Price stated to the Court that his client, Mrs. John K. Findley, had during the past week ceased to be a party in trust in the case. He could not, therefore, press for the appointment of a Receiver. Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that, owing to Mr. Price's announcement, made last Wednesday, that he, intended applying for an injunction to restrain the defendants under the written instrument submitted first by them Oct. 1, and also for the appointment of a Receiver in bankruptcy, the case was then postponed. Charles Downing presented a petition of Samuel Whittle, praying leave to intervene as a creditor. His claims are $7,500.

JUDGE CADWALLADER

said the petition would be allowed, and Mr. Downing could use his own discretion as to whether he would make personal service of the order, or call in next week, under the steps that had already been taken, and see if he would not be entitled to adjudication under them. He thought this case was a very simple one, though misunderstood by the Bar. If any mistakes had hitherto been made, it was easy to correct them by personal service, because the residences of the defendants were known, and penal service was a possible thing. He thought personal service would be sufficient, though he did not wish to seem to prejudice the question before it arose personally before him. He was not sure that service by publication would suffice, because the residences of the defendants were known. If Mr. Downing should ask for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding under their paper of Oct. 1, he would grant it.

Mr. Downing said he would consult his client, and consider the message.

STATEMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRM.

A leading partner in the house of Jay Cooke & Co., in view of the late rumors regarding the dealing of the firm in relation to the bankruptcy proceedings in this and other cities, volunteered the following statement this morning to an interviewer: Not a dollar has been paid by the firm to the Government in settlement of any claims. The firm has not bought or settled a claim upon them upon which bankrupt proceedings had been instituted. The firm is not settling its debts in any way, but regards itself as under an honorary injunction, after what has passed in court, before His Honor Judge Cadwallader, not to make any settlement in money or property of any kind, and will not do so until they are able to make a dividend pro rata among all creditors. As regards the proposed agreement, three-quarters of our creditors, both in number and the amount of claims presented, have already given their assent to the proposition submitted to them. The address and whereabouts of many are unknown to us, and some of them are out of the country.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—A statement will be contained in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing that under the section of the act of July, 1870, providing for the withdrawal of $25,000,000 national banking circulation from banking associations organized in States having an excess, which amounts are to be then distributed among States having less than their proportion, more than $5,000,000 would be withdrawn from the half dozen banks in New York City, and nearly $16,000,000 from banks in Massachusetts. The remainder of the $25,000,000 would come from banks in other Eastern cities having an excess of circulation. The Comptroller will, however, as previously stated, recommend the repeal of the section of the act alluded to; and the authorization of the issue of $5,000,000 of additional circulation annually for the next five years, to be distributed among the States which are deficient. This, he holds, with the $54,000,000 of circulation authorized by the same act, will probably furnish all the additional currency required during the next five years for the establishment of new National Banks in the States which are deficient, and virtually inaugurate a free banking system. Whether or not this plan meets the approval of President, who favors free banking, has not yet been ascertained.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency has been for some days closeted with the materials for his report, which he expects to have ready in a week from this time. He declines to anticipate by giving any information as to what recommendations he will make with regard to the issue of additional currency. He will go to New York, probably to-morrow, to confer with the leading bankers there as to what is best to be done for the financial relief of the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $362,807,611. Custom receipts for the week ending the 15th at the following ports were: New York, $1,287,648; Philadelphia, $115,153; Baltimore, $92,041.

NEW YORK.

THE REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Money was active to-day at 7@7 1-32, and closed at 7. Sterling was firm at 106¾, and 106⅝ for 60 days'; 108⅜@108½ for sight.

GOLD

was weak and lower; declined to 109⅛, and closed at 109¼@109⅜. Carrying rates were 5@5 1-32

The clearings were $45,000,000.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE STATE

that the reported decrease of legal-tenders of $600,000 yesterday, should have been an increase of $430,000. The total amount of greenbacks held to-day is $30,475,000.

The Treasury disbursed $1,195,000.

The custom receipts were $250,000.

Governments closed firmer. State bonds were quiet and firm.

STOCKS

were strong, and advanced ¼@1⅛. The market was weak at times, but closed at the highest point of the day in most cases. The heaviest business and chief improvement was in Western Union, which ranged from 57 to 60⅝. The next principal shares were New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Northwestern common. The total sales to-day were: Western Union, 60,000; Union Pacific, 14,000; Wabash, 8,000; Pacific Mail, 1,000; Ohio, 13,000; Central, 15,000; St. Paul, 7,000; Lake Shore, 20,000; St. Joe, 1,200; Erie, 2,000; Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, 100; Rock Island, 2,500; Northwestern, 4,500; preferred, 1,000.

RECEIPTS OF BULLION.

The steamship Silesia, which arrived to-day, brings £114,127 in sovereigns and gold bars.

The Bank Examiner reports the Mercantile Bank safe.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE

of Nine on reform held a stormy session to-day. Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank, withdrew from the Committee, as his Directors had voted to postpone the subject for sixty days. One or two members of the Committee objected to some parts of the report, and showed a little weakening, but the bulk of the Committee stand firm. This evening the opinion prevails that the report will either be rejected or postponed, and that the banks prefer to keep the management of their affairs within their own hands.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

The announcement is made this morning that the corporation to which E. J. Blake, the late President of the Mercantile Bank, made extensive loans was the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, and that the paper of that Company had gone to protest. A meeting of the creditors has been called, and an extension will be asked. Negotiations are said to be pending to amalgamate the Domestic with another sewing-machine company. David Blake, brother of E. J. Blake, is the President of the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company. An investigation, it is stated, shows that the Company has a surplus of $1,000,000 over its liabilities, and that the embarrassment was merely owing to the extraordinary stringency of the money market. As near as could be ascertained, Blake loaned the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company about $370,000 on the stock of the Company, business paper taken for machines, and acceptances of agents; also, $30,000 to himself, and various amounts to individuals on mercantile paper, some of which is unpaid in consequence of the panic. Among this paper are the notes of a large dry goods house which recently got an extension.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Associated Banks hold $30,475,000 in legal-tenders,—an increase of $1,660,000 since yesterday.

THE SPRAGUES.

The creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. have appointed a committee to confer with the firm and report a course to be pursued.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TEXAS & CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—It is the general impression of all the creditors of the California & Texas Construction Company, that their claims will be paid in full. They have examined the agreement now being drawn out, by which they secure an extension of time to the Company, and consider the proposed terms liberal. There is no truth whatever in the rumor that the Girard National Bank holds large amounts of the Company's paper.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The National Trust Company's Cashier, Robert J. Greer, has not turned up, though an examination of his books has shown no material descrepancies. The bank is still closed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—To-day's money market experienced a decidedly easier feeling than yesterday's, owing to a falling off in the demand for funds, and an increased supply of currency coming into the banks from various sections of the country. The banks still withhold resumption, and act with much circumspection in discounting commercial paper, which can only be placed when the names are perfectly satisfactory. Call loans ranged at yesterday's rates, 6 to 8 per cent on prime collaterals, and mercantile paper 8 to 12 per cent, the discount market being very dull.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

POLITICAL.

Animation Manifested by the Political Managers in Boston—Several Parties in the Field.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Municipal politics are becoming very much mixed. Three different Citizens' and Independent movements have already been inaugurated, and the first of the regular conventions was only held to-night. Mr. Cobb is the only candidate put forth for Mayor by the Independents, though an effort has been made to put ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor Alexander H. Rice into nomination, but he refuses to run.

At the Democratic Convention to-night, Mr. Cobb was also nominated. Joseph Smith was nominated for Street Commissioner, by acclamation, and the matter of an Aldermanic ticket, after a sharp discussion, was left to a Nominating Committee. Representatives were in the Convention from the newly acquired districts of Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury. The members denounced the secret convention movement, and, when Mr. Cobb was put in nomination, it was understood that the "dark-lantern" nomination was not indorsed. The list of Aldermen will be reported at the adjourned meeting a week from next Friday. Some of the leading men, ex-Mayor Wightman at their head, endeavored to get the Convention to agree to a Conference Committee to deliberate with a like Committee from the Republican Convention, which is to be held to-morrow night, and agree on a list of Aldermen; but this was opposed with great vehemence, and finally defeated. It is thought that Mr. Cobb will be made the nominee of the Republicans also. The election takes place on the 2d of December.

NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN.

A Disastrous Season—Loss of Property and Lives Greater than for Many Years—The Mackerel Market Broken.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Gloucester fishermen are bewailing the most disastrous season for many years. The loss of life has been very great, though not so great as that of the terrible season of 1862, but the loss of vessels has been in excess of other years. Twenty-four vessels, of a tonnage of 1,287, and of a valuation of $110,000, have been lost, and 152 lives. Of these three vessels and sixteen lives were lost in the herring fishery; five vessels in the winter shore fisheries; two vessels and ten lives in the Bank fishing; three vessels and thirty-seven lives on gorges; nine vessels and sixty-eight lives in the Bay fishing; and twenty-six lives from being lost overboard from various vessels.

The mackerel catch will show the poorest catch of all. The depression in the mackerel market is great, and the depreciation in the price of the fish during the past few weeks has been estimated at half a million dollars on what is now held in Gloucester. The bulk of the catch is now lying on the Gloucester wharves, it being impossible to move them at anything like a fair price. The men of the great fishing place are, therefore, gloomy, though they hope for a brightening up as business revives.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The barometer is highest in the Southern States, with northwest winds, low temperature, and clear weather. Northwesterly winds, clear cold weather in the Ohio Valley, and thence over Tennessee; northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States; northwesterly wind, and generally clear weather from Iowa and Wisconsin to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys; diminishing pressure, northwesterly winds, low temperature, clear and clearing weather on the Upper Lakes; variable winds, cloudy weather and occasional snow on the Lower Lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States, falling temperature, general heavy frosts, northwesterly wind, and clear weather. For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee and West Virginia, northwesterly winds and cold clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, occasional snow, and cold cloudy weather, clearing in the forenoon. For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly and northerly winds, cold, clearing, and clear weather. For the Upper Lakes and southward to Missouri, winds veering to southerly, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. All reports are missing from the Southwest, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.09	21	S. E., fresh..	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.19	25	Calm	..	Clear.
Chicago	30.02	15	S.W., gentle.	..	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.97	42	S. W., fresh.	..	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.11	22	W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.77	27	N. W., fresh..	..	Cloudy.
Denver	29.89	4	S., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.99	8	N. W., fresh..	..	Clear.
Detroit	29.85	18	N. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.91	13	N. W., fresh.	..	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.88	7	E., light	..	Foggy.
Keokuk	30.09	24	Calm	..	Clear.
La Crosse	30.13	15	S. W., gentle.	..	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.99	15	N. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.92	13	W., fresh	..	Light snow.
Omaha	29.99	26	S., fresh	..	Fair.
St. Paul	30.00	12	W., gentle	..	Fair.
Toledo	29.91	26	W., fresh	..	Clearing.
Yankton	29.99	24	Fresh	..	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 19.—Snow fell here to-day to the depth of one foot.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 19.—Thermometer 4 degrees above zero at day-light, this morning. Floating ice in the river.

MINERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—The miners of the Peru coal-mine are on a strike; and the people are consequently dependent upon LaSalle for third-vein coal.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 60 cars; best, 5@5⅜c; medium, 4⅛@4⅞c; common, 3⅛@4c; stockers, $3.00@3.60; bulls, 2@2½c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 59 cars; best, $4.40@4.60; Yorkers, $4.00@4.30.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 11 cars; best, 4½@5c; medium, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 454; shipments, 640. The market is quiet, and prices firm for feeding grades; shipping grades weak. Colorado and Texan, $1.60@2.25; through Texan steers, $1.60@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,123. Market active, and advanced 15c to 20c per 100; extreme range, $3.75@3.85.

NEW YORK.

Decision Regarding the Duty on Thread Lace—Miscellaneous Items.

THE DUTY ON THREAD LACE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Duden Freres has obtained a verdict against ex-Collector Murphy in a suit to recover excess of duty paid under protest on an importation of lace. By this decision thread lace is liable to a duty of only 30 per cent instead of 60 ad valorem exacted up to the present time.

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria's brother-in-law, Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, is coming to this country in January.

HAD FLOWN.

A steam cutter went down the bay to-day with orders to bring Capt. Brown from the Juniata directly to the Admiral's office at the Navy-Yard, but the vessel had sailed.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Nov. 19.

Schr S. Bates, Empire Pier, wood.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Planet, White Lake, lumber.
Stm barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. Kelderhause, Bay City, lumber.
Schr H. E. Richards, Erie, coal.
Schr Kate Darley, Erie, coal.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, coal.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, coal.
Schr D. G. Fort, Oswego, coal.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, sundries.

CLEARED.........Nov. 19.

Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 31,846 bu corn, 10,909 bu barley, 400 brls flour.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 10 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 300 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 15 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr N. H. Ferry, Grand Haven, 400 bu oats, 300 bu corn, 10 brls pork, 5 brls beef.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 340 bu oats, 100 brls pork, 50 brls beef, 5 brls oil, and sundries.
barge Sonora, Menominee, 5,000 bu oats, 500 bu corn.
Schr Minnehaha, Manitowoc, 3,103 bu corn.
Schr Hippogriff, Buffalo, 27,385 bu oats.
Schr C. H. Johnson, Sandusky, 21,034 bu corn.
Schr Hartford, Oswego, 18,300 bu wheat.
Bard C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.
Prop Vienna, Buffalo, 30,725 bu wheat.
Scow S. P. Wilson, South Haven, 30 cds stone.
Schr Lookout, Grand Haven, 4,000 bu oats, 300 bu corn, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 15,009 bu rye, 200 brls flour.
Schr Montana, Sandusky, 21,300 bu corn.
Schr Verona, Buffalo, 44,500 bu corn.
Schr Barker, Black Rock, 19,410 bu wheat.
Prop Oconto, Two Rivers, 70 brls pork, 43 bales broom-corn, 10 brls whisky, and sundries.
Stmr Japan, Buffalo, 19,500 bu wheat.
Stmr Japan, Erie, 25,000 bu oats, 898 bags seed, 100 brls flour, 950 pigs lead.

Lake Freights

Were more active and firm at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Carlingford, oats on private terms; prop Empire State, wheat to New York; prop Colorado, corn and wheat through; props Plymouth, rye, and Chicago, corn, through to Boston, latter at 27c; schr Floretta, corn on private terms. To Sarnia—Prop B. F. Wade and barge M. Egan, corn through; schr W. Burt, corn at 6c. To Oswego—Schr Nassau, wheat at 13c. To Ogdensburgh—Prop Brooklyn, wheat and corn on private terms. Total, 11; capacity equal to 65,000 bu wheat, 150,000 bu corn, 37,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—PASSED DOWN—Props Ballentine, Rocket; schrs Exchange, Annie Sherwood, Halsted.

PASSED UP—Props, none; schrs Emma Hutchinson, Clayton Belle, Clara Parker, E. F. Gane.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19—Evening.—PASSED UP—Bark Red, White and Blue; schrs North Cape, American, Gifford, Flying Mist, Nawanock.

PASSED DOWN—None.

ARRIVED—A. B. Morse.

WIND—Northwest; snowing hard.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—There was no movement by the river to-day. There arrived by the canal the sail-scow Pass and Gould; sloop Skylark, and the steam-tug Croton, all light, for New Orleans. The canal-boat Phoenix, light, and the Hercules, laden with salt and hard-coal slack, for LaSalle, also arrived.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Down-Town Merchant

recently sued his druggist for attempt to defraud. He was suffering from inflamed kidneys, and asked for Dr. Helmbold's Buchu. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the profit was greater. Instead of relieving the patient as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease, and a long and distressing illness followed. The court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Moral—Buy only the genuine.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Visitors to New York

will find "The Windsor" in the very heart of the finest district of the city, close to the Grand Central Depot, and in the midst of fine churches, places of amusement, while convenient for business men. As a hotel it is unsurpassed.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS

AT

RETAIL.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

Continue to offer, at an enormous sacrifice, the large line of

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

PURCHASED AT

H. B. Claflin & Co's

GREAT PANIC SALE.

79 & 81 State-st.

HERRING'S SAFES.

DOWN GO THE PRICES!

ON

HERRING'S

SAFES!

On and after this date we will sell our Safes at prices to suit the times, for cash, and on a strict specie basis.

If you want to buy a good Safe cheap, call and see us.

HERRING & CO.,

48 State-st.,

And Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

It seems to be the general impression among moneyed men that the stringency usually experienced in December will be much less oppressive this year than last. There is some reason for thinking this will be the case, and particularly in the West. The fall purchases of goods were lighter than usual, because the panic came just in time to prevent country merchants from laying in heavy fall and winter stocks. On the other hand, the movement of Western crops began unusually early, and a large amount had been been marketed before the panic brought trade to a standstill. The movement of products from the West to the East and to Europe was only temporarily interrupted by the panic, and has been unusually large during the whole fall. The movement of the hog-crop at the present time is simply immense. The receipts of hogs in this city to-day were nearly 50,000 head, or about 800 more than ever received in one day before. As we mentioned a few days ago, the receipts of hogs for the four weeks ending last Saturday were about 40 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of last year. The consumers of pork are mainly in the Eastern States and in Europe, and the money that will come back in pay for the hogs and the grain that have been and will be marketed, will make it plenty in the West. If we take a more general view of the state of trade in the whole country, the facts that imports of foreign goods have been unusually small, and exports of domestic products unusually large for nearly three months, justify the inference that, notwithstanding the panic, we are, as a nation, steadily accumulating money, and the continued influx of specie from Europe, as noted in the telegraphic dispatches from day to day, proves it. Concurrent with this accumulation of money, there has been a sifting out of the chronic borrowers who have heretofore absorbed a large portion of the supply of loanable capital on the market. The enormous load of railroad bonds which were being carried at this time last year by the various negotiating bankers in New York, and on which money was being borrowed, at any price, from day to day to keep their schemes afloat, are now thrown entirely out of the market. Thus the avenues for the employment of money, and particularly the speculative ones, are much fewer than at this time last year. After the payment of the January dividends, it seems probable that capital will accumulate in banks, and seek employment in loans on commercial paper or run into Government bonds, sound railroad stocks, mortgages, and city real estate.

The heavy movement of hogs is already making money plenty in the country. The general testimony of the merchants of this city now is, that country collections are made with better success than usual at this season of the year. There was, however, a hiatus during several weeks in October and September, for which the present satisfactory collections have not quite compensated yet. City merchants are, therefore, somewhat behind in their payments at the banks and to Eastern creditors yet, but the banks report a gradual improvement in their collections from merchants in this city.

New York exchange is still so scarce that there are few, if any, sales between banks, and the quotation is nominal at about 75c per $1,000 premium. Many of the banks are still shipping currency to New York to keep up their balances there, but the increased movement of hogs will probably soon make a better supply of Eastern exchange. We reprint from the New York *Financial Chronicle* the following:

TABLE SHOWING ALL RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES NOW IN DEFAULT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THEIR BONDED DEBT.

Name and Description.	Length in miles	Principal of bonds outstanding	Rate per cent	Date of first default
Ala. Central—1st mortgage	81	1,600,000	8	Jan., 1873
Alabama & Chattanooga—1st M. gold, guar. by Ala.	296	5,220,000	8 g.	July, 1872
2d M., not guar.	296	2,673,000	8	Jan., 1871
Atchison & Nebraska—1st mortgage	150	3,750,000	8	Sep., 1873
Boston, Hart'f'd & Erie—Berdell M., $500,000,000 g	130	20,000,000	7	July, 1869
Bur., Cedar R. & Minn.—1st M. gold sinking fund	229	5,400,000	7 g.	Nov., 1873
Burlington & So'west—1st M., coup., or reg.	105	2,100,000	8	Nov., 1873
Central of Iowa—1st mort. gold coupon	231	3,700,000	7 g.	July, 1873
2d mort. gold	231	925,000	7 g.	Oct., 1873
Chesapeake & Ohio—1st M. sink'g fund, gold	427	15,000,000	6 g.	Nov., 1873
Chicago & Canada—1st M. gold, for $8,000,000		4,000,000	7 g.	Oct., 1873
Chic., Danv. & Vinc.—1st mort., main line	114	2,500,000	7 g.	Oct., 1873
Chic. & Mich. Lake Sh—1st mort., "	185	3,500,000	8	July, 1873
1st mort., "	18	1,350,000	8	Nov. 1873
1st mort., on branch	52	1,300,000	8	Sep., 1873
Chicago & Southwest.—1st mort., gold, not g.	50	1,000,000	7 g.	June, 1873
Des Moines Valley—1st M., Keokuk to D. M.	162	2,810,000	8	Oct., 1871
1st M. on 80m and 476,000 acres at 3d on 162 m.	85	4,690,000	8	Oct., 1871
Det., Hillsdale & Ind.—1st mortgage	65	1,170,000	8	June, 1873
2d mortgage	65	300,000	8	July, 1873
Duchess & Columbia—1st mortgage	58	2,500,000	7	July, 1871
F Wayne—Muncie & Cin.—1st mortgage, guar. gold	109	1,800,000	7 g.	Oct., 1872
2d mortgage	109	500,000	8	Oct., 1873
Greenville & Columbia—1st M., guar. by State	143	1,428,545	7	1871
Bonds not guaranteed		376,766	7	1871
Kan. C., St. Jo. & C. B.—St. Jo. C. B. R. R. 1st M.	78	1,400,000	10	Sep., 1873
K. C., St. J. & C. B. C. M	282	657,500	8	Sep., 1873
New consol. mortgage	265	1,000,000	8	Aug., 1873
Kansas Pacific—1st M. land g. 3,000,000 acs	245	6,455,000	7 g.	Nov., 1873
1st M., coup (Leaven Br)	34	600,000	7	Nov., 1873
Leaven., Lawr. & Gal.—1st M. land grant conv.	145	5,000,000	10	July, 1873
K. C. & S. Fe 1st M. guar	33	720,000	10	Nov., 1873
Little Rock & F. Smith—1st mort. gold	150	3,500,000	6 g.	....
Land grant sink. f. bonds		5,000,000	7	....
Little R. Pine B. & N. O.—Arkansas State loan		750,000	7	....
Logansp., Crawfor'lle, &c.—1st M. gold	92	1,500,000	8 g.	Nov., 1873
Macon & Brunswick—1st M. State end. bonds	197½	2,550,000	7	1873
2d mortgage	197½	1,100,000	7	Oct., 1871
Equipment bonds		150,000	7	Oct., 1871
Maysville & Lexington—1st mortgage	50	500,000	7	July, 1873
Memphis & Little R'k—1st mortgage land grant	131	1,300,000	8	Nov., 1872
2d mortgage		1,000,000		
Ark. State loan $10,000 p. m.		1,200,000	7	
Minnesota & N'western—1st mortgage, gold	60	?	7 g.	....
Miss., O'cuita & Red R.—1st mortgage, gold		1,880,000	7 g.	....
Mobile & Montgomery—1st M., gold, ind. by Ala	186	2,500,000	8 g.	May, 1873
2d M., not indorsed		1,000,000	8	
Montclair of N. Jersey—1st M., gold, guar.		1,800,000	7 g.	Nov., 1872
2d mortgage		1,500,000	7	
Income bonds		886,000	7	
Montgomery & Eufaula—1st mort., ind. by Ala.	80	1,040,000	8 g.	Mar., 1873
1st mort., not indorsed	80	320,000	8	Jan., 1873
N. H., Middleton & W.—1st mortgage	63	3,000,000	7 f.	Nov., 1872
2d mortgage		880,000	7	
New Jersey Southern—1st mortgage	78	2,120,000	7	Nov., 1873
2d mortgage		1,000,000	7	Sep., 1872
Maryland & Del. 1st M.	54	800,000	6	Nov., 1873
N. O., Mobile & Texas—1st mortgage bonds	227	4,000,000	8	
New York & Oswego M.—1st mortgage	225	4,000,000	7	Nov., 1873
2d mort. or equip. bonds		2,800,000	7	Nov., 1873
Oregon & California—1st mortgage	200	10,500,000	7 g.	Oct., 1873
Peninsula (now C & L H)—1st mortgage, gold	205	2,779,000	7 g.	
Pittsb., Wash. & Balt.—2d mort. to Balt. City	149	2,027,000	6 g.	July, 1872
Port Huron & Lake Mich. (now Chic. & Lake H.)—1st mort., traffic guar.	90	1,300,000	7	
Plymouth, Kank. & Pacific—1st mortgage	167½			
Rockford, Rock I. & St. L.—1st mortgage, gold	281	9,000,000	7 g.	Feb., 1873
St. Jo. & Denver C.—1st M., gold, Eastern div.	113	1,500,000	8 g.	Feb., 1873
1st M., W. div. land grant	113	5,500,000	8 g.	Feb., 1873
St. Louis & Southeast.—1st M., gold convertible	210	3,250,000	7 g.	Nov., 1873
St. Louis & S. Joseph—1st mortgage, gold	72	1,000,000	6 g.	May, 1873
St. Paul & Pacific—1st M. West., or main line	150	3,000,000	7 g.	Nov., 1873
2d M. West, or land gr't	207	6,000,000	7 g.	Nov., 1873
Selma, Marion & Mem.—1st M., end. by Ala.	50	800,000	8	Mar., 1872
Selma, Rome & Dalton—1st mortgage	100	838,500	7	
2d M. (Ala. & Tenn. Riv.)	100	241,000	7	
General mortgage		3,000,000	7	Oct., 1870
South Side of Long I.—2d M. and 1st on exten.	34	1,000,000	7	Oct., 1873
Southern Minnesota—1st M. } land grant	170	2,340,000	8	April, 1872
2d M. } 1,792,000 acres	170	1,263,000	7	July, 1872
Sullivan & Erie—1st mortgage conv'tble	29	1,000,000	7	May, 1873
Sunbury & Lewiston—1st mortgage	43½	1,300,000	7	Oct., 1873
Union Pacific, cen. br.—1st mortgage gold	100	1,600,000	6 g.	Nov., 1873
Western Alabama—Bonds not guaranteed	168	1,350,000	8	April, 1873
Wilm'g'n & West'n (Del.)	20	500,000	7	Oct., 1873
Monticello & Port Jervis	24	500,000	7 g.	July, 1873

The grand total of the above mentioned bonds on which default has been made in the payment of interest is $217,950,311. The estimated total amount of American railroad bonds issued and now outstanding is about $1,700,000,000. It appears, therefore, that on about 13 per cent of the whole there has been a failure to pay the interest. In many cases, however, the default has been occasioned by the recent disorganization of the money markets, which prevented the ordinary negotiations for money. In others, the general discredit which fell on all American railroad securities in Europe, as long as six months ago, prevented the sale of almost any American railroad bonds whether good or bad, and thus disappointed the reasonable expectations of selling more bonds to pay the interest on those already outstanding. This disappointment affected many legitimate enterprises that in ordinary conditions of the money market would not have failed to pay promptly. In many cases the difficulty is, therefore, only temporary; the roads will be built and will pay. Instead of 13 per cent, probably 5 per cent of the whole amount of railroad bonds will be all on which the default of interest will be anything more than temporary. The above table, however, does not include the Northern Pacific bonds, of which the amount actually sold is, even yet, not definitely known, though it is reasonably certain that there will be no more interest paid on them.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108¼	108¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	109	109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109¼	109¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	112½	113 @113½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¼	113½@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	113¼	113¾
10-40s	107¼	107⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¼	109¼
U. S. currency 6s	109¾	110¼@110½
Gold (full weight)	108¾	109¼
Gold coupons	108¼	109¼
Gold exchange	....	109¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106½@108½
Chicago City 7s	....	95 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95 @ 97½

HEAVY FAILURE OF PACKERS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

The failure at Connersville, Ind., of the firm of Caldwell & Co., pork-packers, is unreserved. According to the Cambridge City *Tribune*, the liabilities of the firm cannot be less than $180,000, and by some it is placed as high as $250,000. They were heavily loaded down with a stock of 8,000,000 lbs of pork at the beginning of the panic, and a sale to realize was impossible. Parties competent to give an opinion say that they were advised to unload last July. Had they done so they would have come out $150,000 ahead. As it is they are more than that sum in arrears. There is a prospect of a compromise with creditors at 50 cents on long time and good security. They hope to arrange so as to go on with a limited business. The firm stand very high for honorable business character, and have general sympathy. The principal creditors are:

First National Bank of Connersville	$30,000
Citizens' Bank of Connersville	20,000
First National Bank of Cambridge	20,000
First National Bank of Centreville	9,000
First National Bank of New Castle	10,000
First National Bank of Rushville	10,000
First National Bank of Brookville	5,000
Cincinnati liabilities	115,000

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	108¾	Coupons, '68	113¼
Coupons, '64	109¼	10-40s	107¼
Coupons, '65	109¾	Currency 6s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	112¼	New 5s	109¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86½	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	70½	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	71	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	56	St. Paul pfd	58¾
Western Union	60¾	Wabash	40⅞
Quicksilver	20	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	81	Ft. Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	63	Terre Haute	5
American Express	57	Terre Haute pfd	18
United States Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	27¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	87⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie	42¾	C., C. & C.	67
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	93¼
Harlem	109¼	Lake Shore	68¾
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	19½
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	93½
Pittsburgh (ex. int.)	77½	Union Pacific stocks	20¾
Northwestern	40¾	Union Pacific bonds	76½
Northwestern pfd	62	Central Pacific bonds	89¼
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88¼	Del., Lack. & West.	90¼
N. J. Central	91	B., H. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	30¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Calumet av, n e cor of Thirty-third and s e cor of Thirty-second sts, w f, 90x125 45-100 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $9,000.

Bismarck court, 336 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $1,500.

Ashley st, 250 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $800.

Lot on st 265 ft n of West Twelfth st and 175 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,400.

West Van Buren st, 137 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 25x156 ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,500.

West Washington st, 48 ft w of Fall st, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,400.

Howe st, n of Willow st, w f, 25x132¾ ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $990.

McGregor st, 250 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $990.

West Lake st, 75 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,300.

Bradley st, 49½ ft n of West Sixteenth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $350.

DeKalb st, 260½ ft n e of Leavitt st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $650.

Twenty-second st, n w corner of Oakley st, s f, 24½x131½ ft, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $1,450.

May st, 276 ft south of Taylor, e f, 24x160 ft, dated May 13, 1872; consideration, $1,440.

State st, 150 ft south of Thirty-seventh, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $7,000.

Tyler st, n w cor of Centre av, s f, 132 21-100x120 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $20,000.

South Water st, s w cor of Central av, n f, 40x130 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $30,000.

Canal st, 70 ft north of Maxwell, e f, 23x110 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $3,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 16 to 19, of Culver's Addition, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 10, in Block 1, of Heintz's part s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $800.

Undivided ¼ of s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14 (except Lots 1 to 3, in Block 1), Lots 16 and 17, in Block 3, of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 27, in Block 2, of Burdel's w part Block 8, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 31; consideration, $600.

Lot 15, in Block 41, Village of Hyde Park, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 40, in Block 1, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $700.

Lot 16, in Block 2, of Day's part n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,654	7,240	7,992	6,615
Wheat, bu	58,860	39,626	30,067	153,660
Corn, bu	42,345	33,815	94,024	41,005
Oats, bu	14,950	19,120	4,205	5,630
Rye, bu	2,191	3,037	1,544	......
Barley, bu	10,650	22,950	20,848	60,300
Grass seed, lbs	15,710	35,700	14,026	47,013
Flax seed, lbs	62,700	32,670	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	......	48,000	......	3,100
Cured meats, lbs	245,090	39,160	1961,908	363,850
Beef, brls	......	......	68	190
Pork, brls	......	70	1,745	1,990
Lard, lbs	4,800	7,620	728,409	41,199
Tallow, lbs	14,875	6,100	20,400	......
Butter, lbs	63,070	46,340	55,265	57,230
Dressed hogs, No	28	16	......	......
Live hogs, No	34,683	16,257	6,802	6,528
Cattle, No	1,738	2,845	1,118	1,026
Sheep, No	676	1,467	......	384
Hides, lbs	97,316	131,085	123,480	257,770
Highwines, brls	198	102	83	300
Wool, lbs	39,747	44,680	57,872	147,040
Potatoes, bu	13,022	93	2,160	42
Lumber, m feet	2,739	3,026	1,639	1,378
Shingles, m	1,870	840	1,002	1,378
Lath, m	100	207	202	202
Salt, brls	5,460	5,518	2,721	670

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 8,454 bu wheat; 5,506 bu corn; 5,846 bu oats; 1,095 bu rye; 6,755 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 26 cars wheat, 90 cars corn, 6 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 21 cars barley. Total (215 cars), 81,000 bu.

It has been suggested that the gentleman referred to in this column this morning as having quoted *Hamlet* did so unintentionally. Being intoxicated, he said: "What's—hic—Cuba to him, or he to—hic—Cuba?"

It is reported that the Directors of the Board of Trade have been called upon to decide, through the proper Committee, the present value of No. 2 barley. The Committee have already made canvass, and obtained a series of opinions, ranging all the way from 95c to $1.75 per bu. How they will decide is not known at this writing. Possibly they would do well to consult Old Probabilities before coming to a final decision, as the point hinges principally on the weather of the past and future. Of course, it is understood that the point is raised on margin account. Barley is always a speculative article, and this year the rage for buying and selling against the crop has been unusually great. One man is reported to be short as much as 150,000 bu, and another to be long to even a larger amount. Meanwhile, the speculative grade of barley is almost a nominal thing on the market, so far as buying for consumption is concerned, the brewers taking hold of No. 3 and rejected. The longs and the shorts have equal rights under the law, and should have equal chances, but it is a pity that the legitimate branch of the market should be so completely overshadowed by the speculative.

We note that the barley doctoring establishments outside the city are doing their best, but have little show in Chicago, owing to the wide-awake character of the lookout kept up by our Inspectors. One of these concerns, established not quite a thousand miles from Fond du Lac, Wis., got caught the other way about three weeks ago. It sent to Chicago for a car-load of rejected barley, presumably for doctoring, and when the barley arrived there it was found to be so poor that they could not use it, and sent it back, the loss on freight being about $70. The agent here was fortunately enabled to dispose of it without loss, owing to a rise in the market soon afterwards. Some complaint has been made about the inspection of this car-load, but the notations on the Inspector's books, made at the time of recording the fact of inspection, show that it would have been difficult to do otherwise than was done. It is cause for regret that men who are prominent in church work, as are some of the members of our Board of Trade who are agents for these sulphurizing mills, cannot make profit enough in their business without touching the filthy stuff, which ought to be tabooed by all decent men.

It was suggested to-day that the shortest way to cut down the evil of grain shortage to a minimum, in transportation by rail, is for the railroad company to make its own weights, and issue bills of lading for the full quantity taken on board. That is so, and the establishment of this rule would work the other good of cutting off the numerous unjust claims made by shippers who guess at their weights, and are sure to guess in their own favor. Why should certain warehousemen be allowed to gather many thousand bushels of overplus in a few months, by shaving on weights, when the evil could be so easily remedied?

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again fairly active to-day, but the general average of prices was lower, both in grain and provisions, though the receipts of grain were unusually small—to some extent as a consequence of the storm. The cold snap also operated as a check on shipping operations, not only threatening to close up the season of lake navigation, but also interfering with the movement by rail. The comparative scarcity of money was also assigned as a reason for lower prices, especially with the prospect of a long and hard winter. It was reported that no boats were moving on the Erie Canal, which was blocked at Schenectady with snow, and about 5,000,000 bu of grain afloat on the canal.

Dry goods were moving rather more freely, the unusual price inducements now being offered tending to stimulate the demand. In the grocery market the changes were unimportant, quotations being the same as yesterday. The further advance in gold and the fact that trade is reviving a little, impart a more confident feeling, and have checked the downward tendency of prices. Sugars were firmly held at the recent advance, while coffee, rice, spices, soaps, and most other articles in that line were steady. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. Coal continues dull and weak; now quoted at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, $8.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50@8.00 for Hocking Valley, and $5.00 for Wilmington. Canned goods sold to a moderate extent at former quotations, the market ruling firm, owing to light stocks. Fish were dull at the reduction in prices noted yesterday. Dried fruits sold to a fair aggregate at very full prices, the general market presenting a firm tone. No changes were noted in the oil, paints, pig-iron, and tobacco markets. Wood was dull and lower.

Trade at the lumber-yards continues fair, and the market is comparatively steady. At the docks a light business was done at previous prices. There were no new developments in the metals, nail, or iron markets. Trade is light and confined to small quantities, while prices are not particularly strong, though, should gold continue to advance, it is not improbable that tin-plate and other imported goods will also advance. At present the downward tendency of these materials is checked, owing to the rise of gold. Building materials continue dull and nominal. The salt market is fairly active, and many dealers anticipate an advance after the close of navigation. No change was noted in hops, wool, hay, or broom-corn. Timothy seed was more active, but other seeds were quiet and unchanged. The demand for potatoes continues urgent, and prime lots command full prices. Poultry and game were in moderate request, choice fresh offerings ruling steady, and quail and wild ducks were a trifle higher. Eggs, when fresh, were firm.

Lake freights were more active, and ¼@½c higher, on the basis of 6¾c bid and 7c asked, for corn to Buffalo. Wheat was taken to Oswego at 13c; and corn to Boston, on through rate, at 27c. A considerable proportion of the freight room reported is believed to have been taken by vessel-owners. A total of 11 charters was noted, which will carry out 65,000 bu wheat, 150,000 bu corn, 37,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu rye.

Highwines were more active, and advanced 1c per gallon, in sympathy with a further rise reported from New York, which market was quoted at 95c. Sales were reported here of 200 brls at 88c about the middle of the session; and later, of 150 brls at 88½c; the market closing strong at the outside.

Dressed hogs were inactive, and nominally easier, in sympathy with the decline in live. We quote them at $4.60@4.75 per 100 lbs for January delivery.

Provisions were active, but easier; weak early, and closing firmer, at the outside prices of the session. The receipts of hogs for the day were expected to be the largest ever known in the history of the trade, which weakened the views of holders of product, and they freely offered concessions. There was not much doing in pork, but buyers of lard and meats were numerous, and offered to fill their orders so freely as to stiffen prices. The number of orders here was a genuine surprise to some, who have been calculating on a dropping off in the demand on European account owing to the increasing tightness of the financial reins across the water. Mess pork closed 12½c per brl lower, except on the February option, which was strong. Lard weakened ⅛c per lb, but closed only a shade easier than yesterday, and meats closed firm at the inside prices of yesterday, with some holders refusing to sell except at an advance. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $11.70@11.80; seller January, $12.00@12.10; seller February, $12.50@12.55; prime mess pork, $10.70@10.75; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.05@7.10; do, seller December, $7.10@7.15; do, seller January, $7.20@7.25; do, seller February, $7.45@7.50. Green hams at 5¾@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7@8c. Green shoulders at 3⅝c; rough sides, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅝c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4⅛c; do Cumberlands, 5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@6c; do short clear, 6⅛c; do long cut hams, 7½@7¾c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.50@19.00. City tallow, 6⅞@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 20 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 200 brls do at $11.87½; 200 brls do at $11.75; 1,000 brls do, seller February, at $12.50; 750 brls do at $12.37½; 65 brls prime pork at $10.75; 65 brls extra prime do at $9.00; 500 tcs lard at $7.05; 750 tcs do at $7.02½; 250 tcs do at $7.00; 120 tcs do, loose, at $6.55; 100 tcs do at $6.52½; 300 tcs do at 6½c; 500 tcs lard, seller January, at $7.15; 250 tcs do, seller February, at 7¼c; 500 tcs do at 7⅜c; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 40 boxes green do at 4c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 6⅛c; 5,000 pcs do at 6⅜c; 2,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 6⅜c; 40,000 lbs do at 6⅝c; 60,000 lbs do at 6⅛c; 2,000 pcs do (20 lbs) at 5½c; 40,000 lbs green long cut do (19 lbs) at 6⅝c; 100 boxes Cumberlands (35 lbs), seller first half December, at 6⅛c; 750 boxes short ribs at 6c; 100 boxes long clear (40 lbs) at 6⅛c; 100 boxes do (light) at 6c; 500 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller December, at $6.06¼; 3,000 boxes do at 6c; 500 boxes do, seller January, at 6⅜c.

Flour was quiet at unchanged prices. There were few orders on the market, the weakness in wheat causing buyers to hold off; but holders were firm in their views, as flour was reported in New York to be firm and active for export. The business transacted was chiefly on local account, and in small lots. Winters were dull. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (Golden Sheaf, patent) at $6.50; 200 brls do (Big Loaf) and 300 brls do at $6.00; 65 brls do at $5.65; 200 brls do at $5.55; 100 brls do (Pearl) at $5.50; 100 brls do (Columbia) and 200 brls do at $5.00; 475 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $4.37½; 100 brls do at $4.35; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 75 brls do (Jackman's) at $8.75; 50 brls do at $8.50. Total, 2,115 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00 on track, to arrive. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12
Red winter	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.25 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.12½@ 5.12½
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 6.50
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
Graham do	3.87½@ 3.87½
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.25
Bran	11.75 @12.25

Wheat was considerably less active, both in cash lots and options, and averaged 1⅜c lower. Liverpool was quoted firmer, and New York strong, while our receipts were very light, the inspection of this morning being only about 32,000 bu. But, in spite of this, the market was weak. Advices were received from the country indicating that arrangements are being made to materially increase the receipts, the recent advance having made country holders more willing to sell. Inasmuch as that advance was largely based upon the facts of small receipts and light stocks in store, the announcement took the backbone out of the market for the time being, especially as the firmer feeling in lake freights, and the wintry weather, had caused the shippers to "haul off for refreshments." The bulk of the cash purchases seemed to be made by parties who had secured part cargoes and wanted to complete them. There was also a recognition of the fact that the Eastern advance was principally based on the stoppage in the canal, which means higher rail freights on what they may receive in future than has been paid by water in the past, increasing the margin of cost between Chicago and New York. Hence the general expression of opinion, in the early morning, that prices had gone too high to be permanent, though the resulting decline was not very great, as holders were not anxious to sell at much lower prices, having little on hand. Seller December opened at $1.02¼, declined to $1.00⅝, advanced to $1.02, and receded slowly to $1.01¾ at the close. Seller January sold at $1.03½@1.04⅝, closing at $1.03⅝. No. 2 spring, cash, sold at $1.01⅝@1.02¼, closing at $1.02, with a premium of not more than about ¼c for Northwestern. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.08@1.09, the outside being for receipts in the Northwestern. No. 3 spring was relatively firm at 96c, and rejected do closed at 90½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.09; 2,000 bu do at $1.08; 6,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.02¼; 4,400 bu do at $1.02¼; 29,600 bu do at $1.02; 25,000 bu do at $1.01⅝; 3,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.02⅜; 3,600 bu do at $1.02½; 400 bu do at $1.02¼; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 800 bu rejected at 91c; 400 bu do at 90½c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu white winter wheat, by sample, at $1.23 on track. Total, 81,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and ⅜@1c lower, in sympathy with wheat, though the receipts were very small, and New York was reported higher, with an active export demand. As in the case of wheat, the shipping demand was checked by the reported stoppage on the Erie Canal, and the firmer feeling in freights here, and this set the bears to work, though they were more cautious sellers than heretofore, being somewhat afraid that the receipts will continue very light unless prices should rise to the neighborhood of half a dollar per bushel in this market. There is a wide-spread conviction in the country that corn will bring not much less than 75c per bu in the spring, and there is little doubt that as much of it will be held for that contingency as can be kept at home comfortably. The reduction in prices to-day caused some vessel-owners to take hold of the cash corn to make cargoes for themselves. Seller December opened at 39⅜c, declined to 39c, advanced to 39⅜c, and closed at 39¼@39⅜c. Seller January ranged exactly 1c above December, and seller February was in some demand, with almost none offering, at 1c above January. Seller May sold at 47c. Regular No. 2 corn sold at 38¾@39c, closing at 38⅞c. Strictly fresh receipts were relatively stronger, closing at 39⅜c. Rejected closed at 37½c for old, and 34c for new. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 41c; 2,400 bu do at 40½c; 1,600 bu do at 40c; 15,600 bu No. 2, winter receipts, at 39½c; 800 bu do at 39⅜c; 400 bu fresh do at 39½c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 39c; 5,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 46,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 7,500 bu do at 38⅞c; 4,500 bu do at 38⅞c; 2,400 bu rejected at 37½c; 1,200 bu do at 37½c; 2,400 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 36c; 2,000 bu do at 34c. Total, 105,200 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and averaged only a shade lower than yesterday. The early feeling was quite strong, and an advance would probably have been effected under the inspiration of a 6-car inspection, but for the weakness in wheat and corn. Cash No. 2 opened at 31⅛c, rose to 31⅝c, and receded to 31c, closing at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller December sold at 31⅛@31⅝c, closing at 31⅛c. Seller January was steady at 32c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅝c; 3,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 5,400 bu do at 31⅛c; 7,400 bu do at 31c; 600 bu white, free on board, at 36c; 600 bu do at 35c, on track. Total, 21,200 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and easier than at the close of yesterday, though the average of to-day was the highest. The demand of yesterday was for the purpose of filling out a cargo, which caused the sharp advance. That demand was filled, and the market to-day was dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 800 bu do at 64½c; and 800 bu do at 64c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was rather more active than yesterday, but still dull; and easier on everything but rejected, which was steady at 70@75c, according to location. No. 2 sold sparingly at $1.30 cash, and $1.33 seller December. No. 3 sold at 90@92c, closing at the inside for receipts not in the Rock Island Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at $1.30; 5,200 bu No. 3 at 92c; 400 bu do at 90c; 800 bu rejected at 75c; 2,800 bu do at 74c; 1,200 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu by sample at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 55c on track. Total, 20,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Cargoes of wheat off coast slightly better. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 57s 6d@58s. Imports into United Kingdom during the past week: Flour, 35,000 to 40,000 brls; wheat, 175,000 to 180,000 qrs; corn, below 50,000 qrs. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat for the past week, 50,000 to 55,000 qrs.

EUROPEAN FREIGHTS.

Through freights to European ports are thus quoted, in gold: Via White Star Line to Liverpool are $1.12 on bacon, beef, pork, and tallow; $1.18 on lard; and $1.18 via National Line on beef, pork, tallow, and bacon, and $1.25 on lard. Allan Line, $1.00 via Portland, and $1.15 via Cunard Line via Boston. To London, via National Line, $1.18 on bacon, etc., and $1.24 on lard. To Bristol, $1.00 for bacon, $1.40 for lard.

HOGS.

The Geneseo (Ill.) *Republic*, in writing of the present low price of hogs, has the following very pertinent remark: "It is pretty rough, but how is it to be got round we would like to know? Not only rough on the farmer, but almost equally so on the merchant, mechanic, professional man, and printer. When pork is down none of us are very high. That is the way it works; so we unite our prayers with those of the farmers for an advance in hogs."

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate demand in the afternoon and advanced ⅝c, selling at $1.01¼@1.02¼, seller December, closing easy with sellers at $1.02¼; and sold at $1.03⅝@1.04¼ seller January, closing at $1.04¼. Corn was quiet and a shade stronger; selling at 39¼@39⅜c seller December, closing weak at 39⅜, and at 40⅜@40½c seller January. A sale was reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.50 seller February. Other grain and lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

ALCOHOL—Was active and 2c higher; quotable today at $1.77@1.82.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand for beans was moderate and generally for small lots. Occasionally very small lots of navies bring $2.70, but few sales are made above $2.65. Peas were slow. We quote: Navies, $2.40@2.65; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BROOM CORN—Continues to meet with a light order demand at the current prices: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and little better than nominal. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—In connection with the butter market there are no new features to note. Steady, fair activity characterizes the demand for the better qualities, and sellers have thus far been enabled to keep stocks down to a low point, there being at the present time no considerable accumulation of any grade above medium. Shippers are still operating sparingly in common to fair grades, at 15@20c: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

BAGGING—There was only a light demand for goods in this line, and values were not subjected to any quotable change. The market is only moderately stocked, and at the relatively low price now current, prices are comparatively steady. We quote: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks 63@65c.

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as for the past fortnight or more, where they are comparatively firm, fine goods being held at outside quotations. Orders are still coming in very sparingly. We quote as follows: New York factory, mild, 12@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—This market was without improvement in any of its features, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining weak and unsettled for all descriptions. At some of the yards Lackawanna is now selling at $9.50, and this price will undoubtedly soon become general. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a moderate demand for packers' goods and flour barrels, at former prices. Stock is steady. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 1 car lard tierces at $1.70.

EGGS—Fresh packages were very firm at 23c, some dealers asking 24c. Picked lots were slow of sale at 16@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request, and lower. Good to prime live-geese feathers, 55@58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c. We note sale of 300 lbs live-geese at 55c.

FISH—Trade was inactive, with prices easy at the reduction recently noted. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shorekits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair number of orders for domestic and foreign fruits were placed, but they were generally for small amounts, and the aggregate distribution was by no means as large as it should be at this season Prices were generally firm, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 6⅞@7c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 34@35c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was little doing by way of shipment, the cold weather preventing fruit from being handled with safety. The winter stock of apples here is not large, and dealers are disposed to regard this fruit as good property. The receipts of cranberries are very light, but the market is liberally supplied. Other fruits were unchanged. Following are the quotations: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ₩ brl; wild do, $9.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The situation of affairs in this market has not changed materially within the past twenty-four hours. Some further slight increase in the demand was reported, and this fact, taken in connection with the further upward movement of gold, tended to impart a firm tone to the general market, though it did not in any instance cause any appreciable advance. Coffees were more firmly held than on the previous days of the week, but the absence of any considerable demand still operates to keep prices down. Sugars were again strong. Rice, soaps, spices, and most other articles ruled steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28¾@29½c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25½@25¾c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@22¾c; Singapore Java, 27½@28c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 25½@25¾c; Maracaibo, 25½@25¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10⅞@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10⅛@10¾c; B, 10⅜@10⅝c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10@10⅜c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 9¼@9⅜c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 8⅞@9c; common do, 7⅞@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@9⅞c; do prime, 8⅝@9c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅜c; common, 7⅞@7⅞c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; god sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6¼@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Met with a moderate inquiry, former prices being generally adhered to. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.0; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in fair local request, tanners generally bidding the outside prices. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8@8½c; do, heavy, 7@7½c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and little better than nominal, as follows: Common to Prime Western, 30@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market remains quiet and easy. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8¾ @ 9c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾ @ 9c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Dullness and depression still prevail in this department of trade, and it will be seen that some further reductions have been made. Orders are mostly for small parcels to meet current wants. We revise our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.05@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Met with a light inquiry at the annexed prices: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Business continues slack, but at the relatively low prices now prevalent the market is steady, no further material reduction being looked for in any article in the list. We repeat our quotations as follows: Carbon, 16½@17c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 51c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15.

POTATOES—Choice sound lots bring full former prices and are ready sale. We quote: Fair to choice peachblows in cars, at $1.05@1.10; delivered invoiced lots about $1.00. Sales include 3 cars Ohio peachblows at $1.10; 750 brls at $2.75@2.85; 2 cars badly frozen at 50@60c.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was a moderate trade in poultry, choice lots bringing full prices. Quail and wild ducks were firmer, being in light supply. We quote: Chickens, dressed, $2.50@3.75; ducks, dressed, $2.25@4.00; geese, $6.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 9@12½c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $2.25; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, 1.25@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.25; venison saddles, 10c; hams, 12c; carcasses, 7@8c.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and firm. As follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active, and choice lots sold from store at $2.60@2.65, quotable at $2.20@2.65; clover, $4.50@4.75. We note sales of 10 bags timothy at $2.65; 80 bags at $2.60; 50 bags at $2.55; 77 bags at $2.50; 130 bags at $2.40; 119 bags at $2.37½; 25 bags at $2.20; 50 bags millet at 55c.

TEAS—Only a light movement was witnessed, but holders evince considerable confidence and are making no great effort to increase sales, when to accomplish this result it becomes necessary to materially reduce prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request and prices are easy. Below are the quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was neglected and prices were irregular—ruling lower, as follows: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was inactive and nominal. We repeat:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,317	23,711	673
Tuesday	1,738	34,683	676
Wednesday	1,500	44,000	500
Total	4,555	102,394	1,849

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	385	6,056	596
Tuesday	1,118	6,802	....
Total	1,503	12,858	596

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle-market to-day was much the same as noted in yesterday's report. Small receipts, a good class of stock, and rather encouraging reports from the East served to strengthen the views of all classes of operators, and while there was no special activity in the demand from any source, sellers found no difficulty in clearing the pens or in fully maintaining the advance established earlier in the week. A feature of the market worthy of note was the absence of the scallawag class of stock, which for the past few weeks has comprised so large a proportion of the daily receipts. By glancing at the sales published below it will be seen that very few droves sold below $4.00, while the larger portion changed hands at $4.50@5.12½. The extreme range was $2.50@6.00. At the inside figure a lot of old cows was disposed of, while the outside quotation was realized by Gregory, Strader & Co. for two car-loads of extra steers averaging 1,614 lbs. The supply of fair to good cows and fleshy steers, such as the local trade require, was scarcely equal to the demand, and this fact enabled holders of desirable lots to obtain some little advance on former prices, but the chances are that, before the week is over, there will be a surplus of these descriptions, in which event to-day's prices could scarcely be sustained. The few stock cattle offered were picked up at quite as good prices as prevailed yesterday, or at about 25c advance over the lowest point reached last week. Good to prime grades of from 900 to 1,050 may be quoted at $3.00@3.25, and common to medium at $2.40@2.75. The market closed steady and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.15@5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,241	$5.00
21	Texas cattle	880	2.75
50	good steers	1,230	4.75
114	Texas steers	1,104	3.60
56	fair steers	1,168	4.10
15	good steers	1,212	4.50
16	good steers	1,214	4.62½
16	extra steers	1,356	5.62½
34	good steers	1,194	5.00
27	extra steers	1,486	5.62½
34	extra steers	1,104	4.50
78	choice steers	1,390	5.50
39	good steers	1,476	5.05
34	good steers	1,245	4.56¼
37	medium steers	1,021	3.87½
17	good steers	1,294	5.00
15	good steers	1,137	5.12½
15	good steers	1,306	5.12½
50	good steers	1,256	4.75
17	good steers	1,282	4.60
37	good steers	1,078	4.50
14	good steers	1,223	4.30
38	Texas steers	960	3.50
26	extra steers	1,614	6.00
33	good steers	1,407	4.75

HOGS—To-day's receipts were estimated at 44,000 head, or about 3,000 more than ever before received at the Union Stock Yards in one day. The largest arrivals previously reported were 40,471 on Jan. 14, 1873, and 41,009 just six years ago to-day. The receipts for the three days past aggregate 102,000, which number will in all probability be augmented by at least 75,000 during the remaining days of the week, thus making the week's supply fully 25,000 in excess of any previous week known in the history of the trade. The effect upon prices, of the immense number of hogs thrown upon the market to-day, was not as disastrous as might have been expected, the depreciation scarcely reaching 10c per 100 lbs. That the decline was not greater was due to the high prices prevalent at the East—which stimulated shippers—and to the continued activity and comparative firmness of the market for the product, which induced an urgent packing demand. During the early hours of the day trade dragged a little, buyers manifesting an inclination to "go slow" until they could form some idea of the magnitude of the supply (which some estimates placed as high as 50,000, and even 60,000), and consequently holders became a little weak-kneed. Under the brisk demand, however, which soon set in and continued uninterruptedly to the close, the downward course of prices was checked, the market ruling steady at not more than 10c reduction from yesterday's rates. Sales were reported at an extreme range of $3.65@4.15, though not many sold above $4.00, and only a few under $3.75, the bulk changing hands at $3.75@3.95. We quote closing prices at $3.65@3.75 for common, $3.80@3.85 for medium, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to choice. The purchases of packers were mostly at $3.75@3.90.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	335	$3.80	55	252	$3.80	49	227	$3.80
34	205	4.00	51	261	3.95	51	296	3.95
74	277	3.75	52	190	4.15	56	269	3.75
63	209	4.00	104	307	3.80	156	306	3.85
50	285	3.75	49	330	3.80	42	329	2.82½
48	233	4.05	49	283	3.80	51	272	3.75
140	346	3.90	52	286	3.80	50	300	3.90
79	419	3.90	51	292	3.95	56	303	3.77½
50	321	3.87½	37	180	3.95	60	279	3.75
99	308	3.85	54	265	3.75	45	318	3.82½
40	198	4.00	36	315	3.75	33	312	3.75
72	200	4.00	54	306	3.75	65	198	4.00
44	281	3.90	100	311	3.80	60	257	3.75
66	252	3.85	55	310	3.80	71	326	3.90
51	218	4.00	61	280	3.75	58	196	3.90
50	279	3.70	65	199	4.00	104	279	3.85
58	288	3.70	48	315	3.70	49	292	3.87½
93	345	3.90	55	319	3.85	54	291	3.65
48	336	3.90	50	313	3.85	88	238	3.85
55	175	3.90	53	280	3.75	50	210	4.00
69	187	4.00	47	294	3.75	60	290	3.85
74	188	3.90						

SHEEP—Under this head there were no new features to note. The demand continues small, as does, also, the supply, and values remain without material change, ruling steady at $2.75@3.85 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

The offerings at the wholesale market are still liberal, but few buyers were present, and sales dragged slowly. Several cargoes and parts of cargoes changed hands during the day. Prices were without reported change, as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $2.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $3.60.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no change to note. Prices rule steady, with a tolerably fair demand. Hardwood was easy. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	....	3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 20c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 11d@13s 3d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s. Pork, 71s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and easy; buyers offered lower prices.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—4:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 8⅞d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,800; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Cheese, 65s 6d. Cumberland middles, 48s; short ribs, 45s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 19—5 p. m.—The rate of discount on the market for 3 months' bills is 8 per cent, or 1 per cent below the bank rates. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for account, 92¾. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91¼; Erie, 36¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Rentes, 57f 50c.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Rentes, 57f 62½c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 2,899 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,216. The market was more active to-day at weak yesterday's prices. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 218 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,042 to 1,428, at $4.12½@5.50; 343 Indiana steers, averaging 1,164 to 1,451, at $4.45@5.87½; 308 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,340 to 1,581, at $5.50@6.12½; 54 head Michigan steers, averaging 1,086 to 1,204, at $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800. The market opened active at about last week's prices, with an improved feeling. Sales 750 head Canada sheep and lambs, av 76 to 110, at $5.00@5.87½; 1,500 head Michigan sheep, av 76 to 95, at $4.00@4.12½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,300. The market was dull at $4.25@4.40 for light to heavy hogs; choice lots heavy at $4.50. Sales 2,000 head Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois hogs, av 212 to 297, at $4.30@4.50.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, and the general jobbing trade is dull; but the large closing out sales of jobbers are fairly active. Prints are selling very freely at low prices; cotton flannels and grain bags in fair demand; 400 bales of blankets were sold at auction to-day at fair prices; woolens were very quiet, and selling low at auction; dress goods in fair request.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Wool continues irregular; sales at 45@50c for medium, extra, and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, prompt cash purchasing from 45c to 47c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 42@45c; nothing doing in combing and delaine fleeces, which are quoted at 50@52½c; Canada combing dull and prices nominally at 55@25c; superfine and extra pulled, 35@50c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 15½c; futures closed steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; receipts, 17,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.25@5.85; common to good extra, $6.10@6.45; good to choice do, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.00; extra Ohio, $5.15@8.00; St. Louis, $6.30@10.50. Rye flour firm at $4.35@5.50. Corn meal advancing; Western, $3.45@3.75. Wheat in good demand and higher; receipts, 122,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.40; Iowa spring, $1.39@1.48; No. 2 Chicago, $1.42@1.43; do Milwaukee, $1.44@1.46; winter red western, $1.50@1.55; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, 1.50@1.52. Rye quiet and firm at 90@95c. Barley firmer. Malt quiet. Corn in good demand and higher. Receipts, 96,000 bu. Mixed western, afloat, 68@68½c; do in store, 67½@68c; Western yellow, 70c. Oats moderately active, but firmer; receipts, 41,000 bu; mixed Western afloat, 53@54c; white Western, 55@57½c.

EGGS—Active and firm; Western, 28c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—More active at 40@48c for the crop of 1873.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and irregular; No. 1 fleece, 45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, dull and unchanged. Sugar, dull; refining, 7½@7⅞c. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull and drooping; crude, 5c; refined, 12½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; new mess, spot, $14.50; old do, $14.75; December, $14.00. Beef dull and nominal. Cut-meats steady; Western hams, 8½@9½c. Middles steady; long clear, winter delivery, 7c; short ribs, 7¼c; city Cumberlands, 9c; short clear, January, 7⅜c. Lard steady; Western steam, 7⅞c, spot; 7 13-16c, January; 7 15-16@8c, February.

BUTTER—Steady; good to prime Western firkin, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer at 94½@95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; super winter, $3.50@4.00; extra do, $4.00@4.50; XX, $5.00@5.50. Wheat—Spring quiet but better; No. 2, $1.00; winter dull; No. 3 red, $1.26@1.27. Corn firm; No. 2, 42@42½c; on East track, 39½c Dec. Oats firm; No. 2, 38½@37c in elevator. Barley firmer; No. 2, $1.25@1.35; fancy Minn. and Wis., $1.55@1.60. Rye higher 7c.

WHISKY—Lower; small lots, 86@86½c; round lots not worth over 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00@12.25. Bulk meats and bacon quiet; only an order trade. There is a good demand for all hog products, but holders refuse to sell at the prices bid. Lard quiet at 6½@7c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.70@4.10; most sales at $3.80@3.95; receipts, 7,315.

CATTLE—Dull, nothing doing, except in lower grades.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.60@7.00. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1.36@1.38. Corn in fair demand and higher; shelled, 50c; ear, 53c; new, 43@44c. Rye firm at 75@87c. Oats steady at 33@42c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; sales at $12.50. Lard held firmly at 7½c; kettle, 7½c; jobbing, 7½c. Bulk meats firm. Shoulders—Sales at 4¾@4⅞c; held at 5c; clear rib, 5⅝@5¾c; clear, 5⅞@6c. Bacon firm; jobbing sales of shoulders at 6@6½c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear 6⅞@6⅞c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5⅝c; clear, 5⅞c. Hams, 7@7⅝c, according to weight.

HOGS—Strong at $3.95@4.05; receipts, 19,260.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.12½; No. 2, $1.09½ spot; $1.04½ for December; $1.06½ for January. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 31½c. Corn excited and higher; No. 2, 48c. Rye firm; No. 1, 74c. Barley, No. 2, $1.45.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 94,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat better; No. 1 red, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.35. Corn, 55@58c. Oats, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; super Western, $4.25@5.00; Western extras, $5.50@6.75; do family, $6.75@8.50. Wheat quiet and firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.45@1.50; Western amber, $1.50@1.55. Corn—Mixed Western firm at 63½c. Oats dull. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee last night at $1.40@1.42; now held at $1.44@1.45. Corn steady; high mixed Toledo, 69c. Barley dull; Bay of Quinte, $1.54.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand, at unchanged prices. Wheat—Prime, steady; other grades dull; red, $1.55; amber, $1.62@1.64. Rye steady at 75@78c. Corn active; yellow, 65@66c; new do, 55@58c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats in moderate demand; white, 48@51c; mixed, 46@48c.

PROVISIONS—More active, and advancing.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 14c.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive, scarce. Corn scarce, dull; sales 8,000 bu at 51@51½c for No. 2 mixed Western in lots. Oats dull, firm; sales 700 bu white Michigan at 44½c. Rye neglected. Barley dull.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; stock light; extra, $1.54; No. 1, $1.49½@1.50; amber, $1.35. Corn steady at 50@51c. Oats in good demand at 38½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Some demand for Cuba; superfine, $4.75; XXX, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn—Supply light; yellow, 70c; white, 72c. Oats are selling in warehouse at 58@59c. Bran quiet at 90@90½c.

HAY—Choice scarce; sales of ordinary at $20.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at 4½c. Dry salted meats—Shoulders scarce at 6½c. Bacon dull; held at 6½@6¾@7⅛c. Hams dull; ordinary sugar cured, 6½c; choice, 8½@9½. Lard dull and lower; tierce, 8@9½c; keg, 9@9½c.

SUGAR—Supply light; demand active and advancing; common, 5½c; fair to good fair, 6¼@7½c; prime, 8¼c; seconds, 6½c.

MOLASSES—Scarce, active, and firmer; common, 33@37½c; fair, 43c; prime to choice, 44@49c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 90c; Cincinnati, [illegible].

COFFEE—Quiet; fair to prime, 21½@25½c.

CORNMEAL—Firm; held at 3¼c.

COTTON—Demand active; sales 5,000 bales; [illegible]

middlings to strict low middlings, 14⅞@15c; middlings to strict middlings, 15⅜@15½c; good middling, 16⅛@16⅜c; receipts, 5,259 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 106,223 bales; unsold, 35,300 bales.

MONEY—Gold, 108⅛@109¼; currency 1⅛@2 per cent sight; 1⅛ per cent premium for check; ⅛ per cent discount for currency; sterling, 17⅛@17⅜ for checks.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.41¼ cash and December; $1.45¼ January; No. 2 red, $1.34¼ cash; $1.40¼ seller January. Corn steady; high mixed, 48¼c cash, 49c December, 50c January; new high mixed, 44¼c; low mixed, 48c; new do, 43@43¼c. Oats firm; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 40c.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.70.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—COTTON—Quiet; held firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal dull at $2.80. Corn scarce and firm at 66@68c. Oats quiet and weak at 50c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $18.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 6@6¼c; sides, 7½c. Lard, 8¼@9¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—BAGGING—Firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6c; sides, 6¾@7c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 6@6¼c, loose. Green shoulders, 4¼c; clear-rib sides, 5¾@5½c; clear, 5¾@5⅞c. Hams, 7@7½c.

HOGS—Firm and active at $4.00@4.15. Receipts, 4,015.

WHISKY—Steady at 86@87c.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

C. Hunt, of Cincinnati, is at the Palmer.

E. L. Burton, of Boston, is at the Palmer.

J. F. Shy, of Kentucky, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. W. S. Woods, of Carlile, is at the Sherman.

Capt. G. W. Mack, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Commander Albert Kautz, U. S. N., is at the Sherman.

Gen. E. J. DePire, of New Orleans, Pa., is at the Sherman.

Judge C. S. Zane, of Springfield, is at the Commercial.

The Hon. J. W. Merritt, of Arizona, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific.

M. B. Russ, of Prague, Bohemia, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. A. W. Wheaton, of Jersey City, is at the Sherman.

Judge R. D. Kellogg, of Garden Grove, Iowa, is at the Commercial.

R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria, and M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

A. H. Morrison, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Railway, is at the Commercial.

S. N. Andrews, Little Falls, N. Y.; F. Briggs and wife, London; J. F. Walker, Montreal, and John W. Morris, Ohio, are registered at the Sherman.

G. A. Patterson, New York; John Long, Louisville; C. B. Bradshaw, Toledo; R. D. M. Turner, Michigan; and J. H. Blood, New York, are at the Palmer.

In our reference to the vote of thanks to the members of the Executive Committee of the Exposition, yesterday, the name of Mr. George H. Laflin was omitted. He rendered most valuable service in connection with the enterprise.

The members of the local staff of the *Times* yesterday presented Mr. W. S. Walker, the late city editor of that paper, with a miniature album containing their photographs, as a memento of the time when he was associated with them.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial yesterday: Ralph Plumb, Streator; H. M. Hickman, Minonk; S. H. Parkinson, Warrenton, Mo.; A. T. Darrah, M. D., Tolona; M. D. Chamberlin, Isaac Stine, Freeport, Ill.; A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph, Mich.; James Courie, Eureka, Nev.

Yesterday afternoon, Police Commissioner-elect Reno visited the Corporation Counsel, S. S. Hayes called on Comptroller Burley, and J. K. C. Forrest looked in upon City Clerk Hotchkiss. Mr. Reno refused to shake hands with a *Times* reporter who met him in the City Hall. He seemed angry, and appeared to be wishing for an opportunity to knock somebody down.

Judge Isaac L. Milligan, an old citizen of Chicago, who was Mayor of the city in 1854, and for many years a Police Magistrate,—a man much respected,—is spending a few days in the city, among his numerous friends. Judge Milligan is now a quiet farmer, on an extensive tract of land in the vicinity of the village of Monee, in this State, about thirty miles from Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—Gen. Jno. O'Neil, the Fenian agitator, has taken up his residence in this city.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—The Hon. J. C. Robinson, Member of Congress from this district, leaves to-night for Washington.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19—Jefferson Davis returned here to-day, after a long illness at Louisville.

Vincent Collyer, the philanthropist, is at the Peabody Hotel, en route to New York, after visiting the towns infected with yellow fever in Texas.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. Horatio Stone is to make a marble bust of the late James W. Knowlton.

William S. Hubbell, a member of Congress 1843-45, died, Nov. 16, at Bath, N. Y.

J. M. Weart, several times Secretary of the Iowa Senate, is a candidate for the Anti-Monopoly nomination for Chief Clerk of the House.

It is suggested by Democrats of Philadelphia, through the *Press* of that city, that Col. Thomas B. Florence be recalled and placed at the head of the *Age* there.

A letter from Red Bluff, Cal., says: "The widow of the great John Brown still resides here, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with pleasant, comfortable influences."

Mayor Pierce, of Boston, member-elect to Congress, will take his seat at the opening of the session, but will return after the drawing of seats, and continue to perform the duties of Mayor till his term of office expires, which will be on the first Monday in January.

James O'Neil, who was in charge of the engine of the night express wrecked in the disaster at Sag Bridge (near Chicago), where he received injuries from which he has just recovered, has been placed in charge of the locomotive which pulls the pay-car of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The Boston Chief of Police is bound to know all about that mysterious assault on S. A. Brittan, the broker, and has invoked the law against members of the family who are concealing the desired information. It is suggested that there may be a woman in the case, and the Boston reporters have their pencils ready.

Louis R. Bischoffsheim, the well-known German banker, who died in Paris on Friday, was the son of poor Jewish parents, but succeeded in establishing a banking-house in Amsterdam in 1820, which he conducted for thirty years, when he removed to Paris. He amassed great wealth, and interested himself in American finance.

The Hartford *Courant* has a dispatch from New York, stating that within two weeks Surrogate Hutchings had divested himself of his titles to property, in the City of New York, valued at about $200,000. The transfer has been made nominally to a second person, by whom it has been re-transferred for a nominal consideration to the wife of the Surrogate. The apparent intention is to save the Surrogate from losing this property in case, Richard B. Connolly, whose bondsman the Surrogate is to the amount of $1,000,000, does not appear when called for trial,—an event which is said to be exceedingly probable.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Nov. 16, in speaking of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal, says: "The question of paying the regular assessments for the support of the Episcopate comes up at the present juncture, as Bishop Cummins, whose salary is much in arrears, will have to be paid at once. The assessment on the forty-one churches of the Diocese of Kentucky for the support of the Episcopate in the current ecclesiastical year amounts to $6,995, of which $3,497.50 was due upon the 1st of October. Of this sum about $1,000 has been paid, as near as we can ascertain. Some of the churches have not paid the assessments of last year in full, and we are informed that in certain cases payment has not been made because it was not deemed advisable to support Bishop Cummins. In looking at and investigating the causes of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal, it is extremely probable that the lack of support had something to do with it. The delinquency for 1871 and 1872 is stated in the report referred to as $1,118.35, due both the Senior and Assistant Bishops. As stated, a much larger sum is due for the present year."

THE COURT-HOUSE PLAN.

Mr. Tilley's Understanding of the Present State of Affairs.

Some Explanation of the Peculiarities of a "Land-Owner" Picture.

The questions which agitated the local mind a few months ago appear to have ceased to interest. None has more completely lapsed into oblivion than that of the Court-House plan. But, the elections over, the question now reverts as to what is the exact status of the Tilley plan. Everybody knows that it was adopted by both County Commissioners and Common Council, provided that the architect could verify his estimate of cost. The last occasion upon which it came up before the public was at a special meeting of the Council, when Mr. Tilley presented a statement of estimates indorsed by some of the leading architects of Chicago and vicinity. No formal action was taken upon these, and whether the Common Council regarded them as sufficiently verified does not appear. A reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. Tilley upon the subject, in order to find out what further steps he had taken.

It appeared that Mr. Tilley thought the matter was settled beyond dispute.

Reporter—Do you consider the estimates you have given sufficiently accurate?

Mr. Tilley—They are indorsed by many thoroughly reliable architects, as you saw in the statement I handed in to the Common Council.

Reporter—Is it not customary to make your estimates from detailed drawings?

Mr. Tilley—Not until the contract has been signed.

Reporter—Can these working drawings be made without expense?

Mr. Tilley—Not by any means. It would cost several thousand dollars to make them all.

Reporter—Have you made any of these details at all?

Mr. Tilley—Yes, one or two (pointing to some superb drawings of columns), but those were finished before the awards were made.

Reporter—How do you regard the case as it now stands.

Mr. Tilley—The "Eureka" plan has been adopted, but whether I am to superintend the construction of the building from that plan is quite another thing. The Council and County Commissioners can choose any one they like, I suppose.

Reporter—Could anybody draw the working plans for a building so well as the original architect?

Mr. Tilley (with a smile)—It does not require an expert to answer that question. You can tell about as well as I can.

Reporter—It seems as though the artist of the *Land-Owner* has been unable to give a very correct drawing, even of the perspective from a different point of view.

Mr. Tilley (comparing the drawing of his plan in the New York *Graphic* and the *Land-Owner*)—It does seem to have been a trifle difficult for him.

Reporter—What ails that funny picture?

Mr. Tilley—There are one or two trifling defects about it, which can readily be pointed out by measurement. For instance, the point of vision is taken from a spot where the gazer would be promptly run over by a passing vehicle. Then, you see, the building has been contracted in width about 80 feet, while it has been lengthened out to a quarter of a mile. Property owners on LaSalle street, Fifth avenue, and Franklin street may reasonably feel aggrieved at this encroachment on their real estate. Then the tower has been reduced about eighty-five feet. No sidewalk has been put round the building.

Reporter—The Court-House seems to have been subjected to a great deal of shrinkage. Is that owing to the panic?

Mr. Tilley—I think it is owing to the artist. You see those figures scattered in front like lamp-posts? Measured in proportion, they are seventeen feet high. Those horses attached to the wagon there are twenty-eight feet long. Such monster animals would contribute to dwarf St. Peter's.

Reporter—Is that all?

Mr. Tilley—Yes, except that he has drawn Corinthian columns where I drew Doric, and absolutely used the picture for an advertisement of a business house.

Reporter—To injure you?

Mr. Tilley—Yes; I think so. I could tell you a tale connected with that affair, if I had any desire to. As the *Land-Owner* cannot really injure me, I think I will not.

Reporter—Mr. Gay's plan is drawn very much better, is it not?

Mr. Tilley—Yes, but the point of vision is 300 feet from the building. Observe that the artist has not been ashamed to engrave his name, "Wallis," on the Gay plan. You can't find any such mark on the "Eureka" picture. I don't blame him. It would ruin him to put his mark on any such production, and I suppose he works to order.

Reporter—Then you await the action of the authorities, before doing anything more?

Mr. Tilley—Yes, I have done all I can do. Now they will determine who is to superintend the erection.

Reporter—You will not tell me that little incident about the *Land-Owner* and the "Eureka" plan?

Mr. Tilley—No, not now. I will some other time, if you still care to hear it.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Chicago Will Raise Her Voice in Favor of Their Release—Mass-Meeting to Be Held in This City To-Morrow Evening—Thomas Hoyne and Several Other Citizens to Be in Attendance.

On to-morrow evening a mass-meeting of the Irish people of Chicago, and all who sympathize with the movement set on foot for the release of the political prisoners who have been incarcerated in English bastiles for the last eight years, will be held at the Halsted Street Opera-House at half-past 7 o'clock, to give expression to their feelings in regard to the continued imprisonment of those suffering men. Many prominent citizens, including Thomas Hoyne, will be present, and there is no doubt that the meeting will be a great success, and, in all probability, only the first of a series of meetings that will be held for the same purpose throughout this country. The Committee to whom was intrusted the carrying out of the arrangements has prepared the following address:

To the Irish People of Chicago:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On Sunday next, 23d inst., a million of people will assemble in Dublin to demand the release of your imprisoned countrymen, who are so long pining, for mere political offenses, in British bastiles. The whole nation will send forth its voice on that day in favor of justice and amnesty; and, to strengthen their appeal for mercy, they ask the Irish in America and elsewhere—they invite all who love humanity and right—to indorse their action by some token or expression of sympathy with them in their holy cause. Fellow-citizens, will you remain silent when they thus solicit your aid? Will you, by your apathy, show that you are insensible to the sufferings of your brethren or that you are careless to the call of your country? Will you adopt the English policy of incarceration and persecution, by absenting yourselves from our mass-meeting? Or will you advance the good work of mercy and philanthropy by coming forward and participating in our demonstration? Ireland anxiously awaits your answer,—the telegraph-wires pant to waft it across the Atlantic. What shall it be? Come, then, one and all. Come in your hundreds from every part of the city, for holy is the cause you are asked to advocate.

P. H. TANSEY,
D. F. GLEESON,
P. MCGREEVY,
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, and
FRANCIS P. MCMAHON.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING a knowledge of stock-raising, is desirous of meeting with a party who will put money into a stock-raising enterprise in the West. Advertiser will devote his time and some money. Can furnish unexceptionable reference and security. For interview address F L S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000, TO BUY ONE-half interest in the best paying hotel in Chicago; good reasons for selling. LORD & EISENHART, Methodist Church Block, Room 12.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE, WELL-paying business, already established. A splendid chance for an energetic young man. Only $500 cash required. Address G 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $3,000 would like to invest it in some good-paying cash business; is a first-class accountant, and has large experience in business and financial management. Or will loan the amount and work on salary. Will give unquestionable reference and will require same. Address B 71, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, in the manufacturing business in this city. To an active man who can devote his whole time, this investment offers large returns. Address L 63, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT TWO-story house, with large improved lot, in Morris, Ill.; house contains 8 rooms, dry cellar, etc.; immediate possession given. Address G 84, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Madison, and Washington-sts., adjoining new car shops of C. & N. W. R. R. CO., and only two blocks from Central Park; wide streets, deep lots, good alleys, and easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for West Chicago Land Co., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30X160 FEET ON Desplaines-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, with improvements. Will exchange for house and lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—122X160 FEET EAST FRONT ON Canal-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; will sell 25 feet or more as required; terms easy and prices low. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT ENGLISH basement dwelling on Sixteenth-st.; choice location; will take half of it in clear, unimproved property. Also, several desirable South Side residences for small cash payment and other property. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND BLOCKS, AT Central Park and vicinity at prices to suit the times. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 604 Taylor-st., $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house, and lot, on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh, worth $8,000, for $4,500 cash if taken this month. Is rented until May 1 for $75 per month. A fine 2-story house, 12 rooms, and lot 110x214, finely improved, with fruit, two blocks from depot, at Evanston. Will sell for $6,000. Small cash payment down; balance can run on long time. SIMMONS & CARTER, 187 South Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME LOW-PRICED LOTS. Parties with a few hundred dollars can get bargains. Will sell very cheap. Address F 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS EACH 25X125, NO. 248 Portland-av. (formerly Buddan), worth $4,500. I will sell for $3,000, $1,500 cash; abstract perfect and furnished the purchaser. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be open but a short time. Call after 2 p. m. S. B. HUTCHINGS.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, WAY DOWN, east of Western-av., only $1,350. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—NICE WARM COTTAGE AT ENGLEwood, 6 room, on Stewart-av.; $2,500, $500 cash. New cottage on West Erie-st., near Hoyne, $3,000, easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, FOR ONLY TWO days, 65x160 feet on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great boulevard; price, $225 per foot, subject to all taxes for 1873. This is just half of what the property is worth. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., $7,500; small payment down. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON SOUTH Side, with good water. $800 each; easy terms, monthly. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—A COTTAGE, cheap; lots on easy terms, and 4 lots to sacrifice for cash if sold at once. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE DWELLING OF TEN ROOMS, gas and water, barn 20x25, and lot 26x126 on a good street in Hyde Park; price $4,200, or will trade for a lot or house and lot on the West Side. J. W. ATKINSON, 157 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS, $400 TO $600 EACH, Englewood lots, adjoining the Normal School, in L. W. Beck's subdivision. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots and acre property, at low prices and long time. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to 450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AT ENGLEWOOD ON graveled street, near Normal School; easy terms; monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN CHICAgo or suburban town, or farm in Northern Illinois, in exchange for houses and lots in Gilman, Chenoa, Pontiac, Washington Heights, or Oak Park, Ill.; farm in Livingston County, Ill.; store in Canton, Mo., or land in Kansas. Call on or write to LORD & EISENHART, Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR LOT, IN Indiana-st. preferred, east of Western-av., $3,500 or less. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED ELECTRO-GOLD, SILVER, and nickel-plating business for sale, with solutions, tubs, burnishery, batteries, and instructions. Address F 46, Tribune office.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $300 cash to take half-interest in a well-paying drug-store. Call or address J. COWAN, 126 Shurtliff-av., city.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP; GOOD TRADE; WELL established. A bargain. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

A NICE FITTED-UP SALOON AND LICENSE for sale very cheap, with three living rooms; rent, $25 per month, at 33 Blue Island-av.

A PAYING MANUFACTURING INTEREST TO sell. To exchange, a paying business for real estate. To buy, an interest in a distillery. Address B 25, Tribune office.

A BAKERY, IN A SPLENDID STAND, WITH ALL the machinery, for sale or rent on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. M. SHANKS, Milwaukee, Wis.

A LONG LEASE, FURITURE AND FIXTURES of a hotel in Chicago doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain; rare chance for a good hotel man who wishes to purchase. Address P. O. Box 38, Chicago.

COAL OFFICE, FIXTURES, AND TRADE FOR sale for $100. Call at 183 South Clark-st., Room 14, third floor.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE, DOING A CASH business of $250 to $400 per week, for sale for cash or real estate, groceries, gents' furnishing goods, etc. KIMBALL & CO., Room 1, Methodist Church Block.

RESTAURANTS, BOARDING-HOUSES, FEED stores, and numerous business chances at panic prices. 25 West Lake-st., Room 7.

STOCK, CONSISTING OF GROCERIES AND liquors, for sale cheap for cash, and store for rent, at 312 Polk-st., corner Morgan.

THE OYSTER AND COFFEE HOUSE 74 EAST Madison-st. is offered for $125 if taken to-day, or will rent, all furnished, cheap.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE HALF interest in water-power custom flouring mill; two run three feet stone, and plenty of work; located at Fond du Lac, Wis.; cash required, $500 to $1,000. H. C. DEWITT, 178 West Washington-st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A RESTAURANT AND boarding-house at a great bargain; come early, at 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$1,000 WILL SECURE RETIRING PARTNERS in a legitimate business paying $8,000 per per annum. No shysters wanted. 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

$5,000 AND $2,500—TWO OF FINEST BUSIness chances in America—manufacturing; pays 300 per cent profit; in successful operation. $500 buys half-interest in a jobbing business paying $500 a month profit; over $1,000 stock on hand. Also, a sample-room for $1,200; pays $200 per week. 122 LaSalle-st. Room 21.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF-INTEREST in a hotel just opening, guaranteed to pay $18,000 per annum. Address A 80, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIano; very cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 62 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market; price $50 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A PIANO IN EXCHANGE FOR HORSE and buggy, at 193 South La Salle-st.

$160 WILL BUY A SPLENDID TONE, ROSEwood, 7 octave, piano forte, overstrung bass, triple unison, 4 round corners, and modern improvements; worth double the money. Private residence 643 Michigan-av.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $8. ROSENTHAL, 102 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 10-FOOT PLATE-GLASS show-case. Call at Room 5, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—GOLD, DOUBLE-CASE WATCH; OR will exchange for overcoat, chain, or furniture express wagon. 68 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States overcoats, jackets, pants, dress-coats, woolen blankets, rubber ponchos, horse blankets, &c., at Government Goods Depot, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—J. W. DODGE, ARTIST, WILL take a limited number of pupils,—especially in painting photographs in the style of his finished miniatures on ivory. For terms, etc., call immediately at studio, northwest corner Madison and State, Room 55, or at residence in evening at 131 South Park-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. BELINI, 103 WEST MADISON-ST., CLAIRvoyant, tells by water and cards.

SEANCE—THERE WILL BE A SEANCE FOR physical manifestations and tests this evening at No. 268 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

50 SIXTEENTH-ST.—UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom, second floor, gas, and heated by furnace, with board; private family.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Modern improvements. References exchanged. W. H. WILBER.

241 SOUTH WATER-ST., COR. OF FRANKLIN. —First-class day board furnished at moderate rates, at the restaurant; give us a call and see for yourselves.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, FINELY FURnished second-story front room, with grate or stove, and closet; also front hall-room, with large closet. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

360 CALUMET-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife can be accommodated with room and board. No other boarders.

461 WABASH-AV.—JUST FITTED UP WHERE choice rooms, single or en suite, with board, can be had at lowest living rates.

490 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with board.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with board. House first-class, and prices moderate. References exchanged.

594 WABASH AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day board, $3.50.

694 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single room. Reference required.

733 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHed room, with board in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; references required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN AV.—NICELY FURnished and unfurnished rooms for families or single gentlemen; table first-class. Terms moderate.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished, to rent, with board; all modern improvements, grate, register, hot and cold water, etc. Two or three table boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged. MRS. SIBLEY.

ELDREDGE HOUSE, CORNER WASHINGTON and Halsted-sts.—First-class board with rooms, single or en suite, at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week; transient, $2 per day.

West Side.

14 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, second story front suite, furnished or unfurnished.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—Fine furnished rooms for married or single parties, with board; house has all modern conveniences.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., NEAR MADISON—To rent with board, a single front room, for gents; heated by furnace, house has all modern improvements.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE—First-class board and room for two. Inquire at 96; day boarders wanted.

105 CENTRE-AV.—VERY PLEASANT FRONT room, alcove, and closet to rent, with or without board. Terms reasonable. No other boarders.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN or ladies can find pleasant homes and first-class board, by day or week.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WARM AND newly furnished rooms, with board, $5 to $8 per week; day board, $4.

194 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, private family, hot and cold water; reasonable terms to responsible party; good table.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room in a pleasant home, with good board, for two gentlemen.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with gas and closets, to rent with board; first-class location and terms low.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board, comfortable for winter, suitable for gent and wife, or two gents; also single room.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with room and board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board, with nicely-furnished rooms. Also, first-class stable.

376 MADISON-ST.—TWO GOOD ROOMS WITH first-class board, for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park, back parlor and bedroom; furnished or unfurnished; with first-class board; cheap if taken at once.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOM and board in a private family on the West Side; a pleasant home. Address S 90, Tribune office.

North Side.

70 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—SUITE OF VERY pleasant front rooms, well furnished, also single rooms, with or without board. Terms to suit the times.

NORTH LASALLE-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a highly desirable furnished room, with alcove and all modern conveniences. Address F 58, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st.—A few more desirable rooms, single or en suite, at moderate rates to permanent boarders for the winter.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A fine passenger elevator.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT—Furnished and unfurnished suites for families; single rooms for gentlemen; transient $2 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AT $5 AND $6 per week, including fuel and lights. Pleasant rooms and location; convenient for city business. Address K 51, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire a suite of rooms (furnished or not), in a private family, with board, on North Side. Address, with terms, U 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE, BETWEEN RANdolph and Adams-sts., Centre-av. and Morgan-sts. Address B 11, Tribune office, stating terms.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHEAP LOTS, A 1-STORY and basement brick building, 44x50, on leased lots, 44x89; excellent location for shop or livery stable; near Pacific Hotel. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,000 WORTH DESIRABLE property for office rent or office furniture; a great bargain. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $6,000, unincumbered, for a residence on the avenues worth $12,000; will pay difference at the end of two years. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, 10 ACRES SITUated just outside the city limits, near the Danville Railroad line; has good frame house and barn. Want a farm worth $5,000 to $7,000. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, with bath-room and furnace, Fulton-st., near Western-av. Will exchange for clear lots and small cash payment. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit farms, at Cobden, Union County, Ill., on Illinois Central Railroad, 330 miles south of Chicago, that will not their cost in three years; price $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrance if required. Climate mild and delightful. Inquire of the owner, at HAMMOND & BOGUE'S, 182 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 12.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET OF NO. 1 PROPERTY, east front, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will take an improved farm within 80 miles of Chicago for same.

150 feet on Wabash-av., corner Fortieth-st.; will trade for farm.

Also some fine lots at South Englewood, on Vincennes-av., in exchange for other good property.
GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-RATE DRIVING horse, fast and gentle. Will take dry goods, clothing, etc., etc. Address F 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, top buggy, double and single harness, &c., for well secured business paper; would use $1,000 or $2,000 cash with them. Address K 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS, 6 MILES from Court-House, for stock of groceries or furniture. Call or address 359 Division-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOW-PRICED HOUSE and lot, just out of the city, for inside property. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, with cash, for clothing, or liquors; a general stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., for farm or other property; well-located lots, cheap, for horse and buggy. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GOOD TOP-BUGGY IN FINE ORDER; harness, saddle, &c.; cheap. Inquire of J. S. COOPER, 427 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF NICE BAY HORSES. Will sell together or separate. Inquire at DWIGHT'S Livery Stable, 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States harness, saddles of all kinds, bridles, halters, surcingles, horse blankets, wagon axles, and 10,000 things too numerous to mention, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 6 YEAR OLD BRIGHT bay horse, weight 1,040, good disposition, not afraid of cars. Will sell cheap, as I got him low for temporary use. 930 Wabash-av., or 30 West Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, COVERED buggy, and good new harness. Horse young and active. Inquire at 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY-wagons of all kinds; one second-hand delivery-wagon, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE MARE, GENTLE, sound, and stylish; will make a nice cross-match; low price. Address F 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY; MUST be sold cheap. Address G 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE winter; superior accommodations at reasonable rates. Apply to J. B. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SINGLE-SEATED SLEIGH; cheap for cash. Apply to L 60, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF AN elegant house on Wabash-av.; make a splendid boarding-house. Address G 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE SET of household furniture, nearly new; also 6 nice rooms to rent. Apply at 363 South Desplaines-st.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE OR HOUSEHOLD goods of any description, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, PAY THE highest price for furniture and household goods.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—441 BELDEN-AV., 10 ROOMS, cottage; cheap.
1556 Prairie-av., 7 rooms, cottage; $25.
6 Hamilton-av., 6 rooms, cottage; $25.
87 Hoyne-st., 10 rooms, cottage; $40.
404 Blue Island-av., 7 rooms, cottage; $25.
187 Fourth-av., 8 rooms; cheap.
748 Cottage Grove-av., store and upstairs.
1636 Wabash-av., 10 rooms; cheap.
311 South Paulina-st.
1248 Indiana-av.
163 Warren-av., 13 rooms.
Sleeping rooms for gentlemen in Speed's, Kentucky, Reaper, and Bigelow Blocks; also at 117, 128 and 130, 183 and 185, and 234, 236 and 236½ South Clark-st., to rent cheap. By J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, on Ashland-av., with furnace, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to the undersigned at Room 26 Major Block. C. C. KOHLSAAT.

TO RENT—HOUSE—715 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Lincoln and Robey; 8 rooms; good locality; neat and cozy; rent $25. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, three closets, bath-room, with closet, hot and cold water; references required. Apply at 550 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses, Macalester-place, fronting Vernon Park; 11 rooms in each, furnaces, etc.; finished in first-class style; brick barns; will be rented to desirable tenants at very reasonable figures. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL COTtage; good neighborhood; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln. Key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 113 NORTH PAULIna-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 109½ North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only $35.

TO RENT—88 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY frame house, 9 rooms, water, bath-room, closets. Low rent.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1164 Indiana-av.; $50 per month. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 Clark-st., Room 16: On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS bath, &c., 186 South Leavitt-st. Rent, $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 371 WEST Harrison-st. Rent, $58. Also, 3 rooms, unfurnished; rent, $12.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., south of Twelfth-st., till Sept. 1, 1874, to a private family only. Heated by steam furnace, and has all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable to a responsible party. Apply at 162 LaSalle-st., basement office.

TO RENT—$15—A NICE COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND closets, No. 3 Rucker-st., corner Kinzie. Inquire at No. 4 Rucker-st., or at 288 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO A GOOD tenant, at just half price, reserving one room without board. 1018 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, SOUTH DEARBORN-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., cheap. Apply to JOHN H. ROBERTS 151 Monroe-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—730 WABASH-AV., NEAR GRACE Church, a 2-story frame house; furnished, if desired; terms very moderate. Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms, No. 205 Wood-st. Apply at 50 Ashland Block, or 98 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, ON SOUTH Park-av., with or without furniture, and all modern improvements; will rent to a responsible family at very low figures. Please call at once or address 247 South Park-av.

TO RENT—THE FRAME DWELLING NO. 118 WEST Washington-st., comprising 13 rooms, with brick basement, and heated by furnace, very suitable for a nice boarding-house; will rent low. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 1496 PRAIRIE-AV., 7 rooms, furnished throughout; rent reasonable to a good party without children. Inquire at 1494, next door.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON LAKE-AV., near Fairview Station; 10 rooms, modern improvements; furniture in good order; rent only $75 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in second or third story brick; have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; among the pleasantest in the city; low rates to good tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Chamber of Commerce, elegantly furnished rooms, very cheap; also one unfurnished room on third floor. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, gas, and bath, at brick house 638 West Washington-st.; also livery for horse and buggy.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT AND rear rooms, with board if desired, at 45 South Clark-st., upper floor.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—A BEAUTIFULLY FURnished room, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room and front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, for families or gentlemen. Room for single lady.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS 178 SOUTH GREEN-ST. Inquire down stairs. Very desirable location.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FRONT ROOMS, UNFURnished. Apply at 348 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board. 185 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for light housekeeping, $15 per month; back rooms $10. 18 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 5 ROOMS, THE FRONT PART of house, with water; two doors from street-cars and 'bus line. 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—7 OR 14 ROOMS OVER STORE, 261 South Clark-st. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATTHEWS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM FOR ONE OR two persons, with or without board, in a small family. 38 North Peoria-st., corner of Lake.

TO RENT—NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 71 Monroe-st., near State. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, No. 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheapest in the city. Transients accommodated. Also, unfurnished rooms. 10 and 12 Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 4 OR 6 ROOMS; RENT moderate. No. 34 Cornelia-st., near Milwaukee-av. cars.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, in private family. Apply at 638 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, OVERlooking the lake, near the Post-Office; terms very moderate. 15 Congress-st. Inquire at Room 100.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO A GENTLEman and wife or two gentlemen, one block from Halsted-st. cars, 130 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OR singly, also a furnished cottage of 5 rooms. Call at 222 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR OR THIRD FLOOR, at reasonable rent, at No. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, 149 East Monroe-st.; one suite suitable for housekeeping. Call up-stairs 149 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOUR GOOD ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; rent moderate. 985 State-st., near Twenty-second.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a fine private house at moderate rent. Call and examine. 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, one unfurnished and one furnished room to gentlemen or ladies with references; price moderate.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, at 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court. Room 11.

TO RENT—5 OR 7 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 274 South Franklin-st., corner Van Buren.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; cookstove and all necessary equipments. No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 SPLENDID HOUSES AT HALF PRICE, till May next, to careful party. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—4 FINE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., near Robey; 6 rooms on Silver-st.; 4 rooms,—nice rooms, on West Madison-st. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 NICE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR; 807 West Washington-st., corner of Oakley; 2 blocks from cars. Call to-day.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED for lodging, at 67 West Van Buren-st.; entrance on Clinton-st.; convenient to business.

TO RENT—AT 49 ANN-ST., BETWEEN LAKE AND Fulton, 6 rooms, with closets, pantry, and water, in splendid condition, all newly papered, and near cars. A rare opportunity to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, up-stairs.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 145 TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av.; rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to H. E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS, WITH GOOD vaults, suitable for wholesale or retail trade, in fine location; also basements, well lighted, to rent at very low figures. By J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE, WITH A GOOD vault. 150 Dearborn-st., near Madison. Very cheap.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A GOOD AND COMMODIOUS BARN, on the alley in rear of 461 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court. Only $25 per month. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OF 4 to 6 rooms in a block or dwelling, for housekeeping. Must be in respectable neighborhood. Address L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars, C 51, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—150 M feet of lumber, for which houses and lots or vacant lots will be given at cash prices; a good chance for those wishing to close out their stock. Address S 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—50,000 GOOD MERCHANTABLE BRICK, on North Side, for cash. Apply to J. W. BENT, 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. MILLS: DID NOT RECEIVE yours in time. Address me at Tribune office. CHARLES RITTER.

PERSONAL—BLONDE, WITH BLACK EYES: Please give your address in confidence, to G. W. C., Box 320 P. O.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GENTEEL APpearance, with $1,000, as clerk; good security, and liberal salary. Address B 21, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TAILORS—2 FIRST-CLASS COATmakers. Come immediately to JOSEPH KING, Peru, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 COAL MINERS, 50 WOODCHOPpers. Highest wages; steady work; don't be idle. Apply, square-dealing employment bureau, 201 West Lake-st., near Halsted-st., formerly 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WOODCHOPPERS AND COAL MINers. Also, cheap tickets sold South. ANGELL & COAKER, 51 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN AND 40 Scandinavian and German railroad men for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND others, to act as agents throughout the West in receiving orders for the sale of Government clothing, overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profit realized and no risk. Apply or address GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMmended, and who have not less than $100 to fit themselves out, to travel and take orders in different parts of the State for Government overcoats, pants, jackets, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profits guaranteed. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN (farmers preferred) to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE TRAVELING can take small sample-case and make handsome commissions. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A perfumery house. Must be well posted in the business, and have good references. Address with references, G 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS. Good position to the right men. Apply to the GREAT LONDON TEA COMPANY.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR THE CITY, AND 40 FOR country. $60 to $75 a week can be made with Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene; costs 8c and 16c; sells for 25c and 50. RAY & CO., Room 13, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BAR-TENDER. APPLY AT 102 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 79 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 58 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., A competent girl to do general housework in a privat family. References required.

WANTED—NURSERY GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a young child. Inquire at 631 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. No Irish need apply. Inquire at 1165 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A family of three. Call immediately at 177 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—AT 670 MICHIGAN-AV., A YOUNG girl as waitress and house maid; must be competent, neat, and careful, and furnish first-class reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; written references required. Apply at 142 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 89 Thirty-third-st., Thursday or Friday, before noon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; references required. Apply at 124 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OF ABOUT 14 YEARS TO help in a small family; no high wages paid. 349 West Monroe-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 41 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL IN EVERY particular to do the general housework for two in a family all winter; good wages. Apply southwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO is competent to wait on table, at 423 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, HALF-GROWN GIRL TO assist in light housework; must come well recommended. 249 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Prairie-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—HEAD LAUNDRESS AND NEW shirt ironers at Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP AT HUTCHINSON'S Laundry, No. 961 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PARTY TO SELL GOOD, LOW-priced city lots. If he has good acquaintance he can do well. I pay big commission. Address F 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL Chang Chang. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. Agents clear $40 per week. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO work outside of the city. Steady employment to the right men. Call or address 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED HOTEL-runner at the Robinson House, 193 East Lake-st. to 38 Fifth-av.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT WOMEN TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children in city and country. Can surely make $3 to $7 a day. Call or write. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, who is willing to make himself generally useful, at Hutchinson's Restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL QUICK-SELLING ARticles; prices reduced; goods unsold taken back or exchanged. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STAR GLASS CUTter. Send for circular and price list to JOSHUA GRAY, manufacturer, 23 Charlestown-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell our standard works of great merit. Best of commissions. H. R. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW REVERSIBLE Map of the United States and World, the Great Northwest, new and ornamental State maps, charts, lithograph pictures, photographs, &c. Sell everywhere. Work for all. Send for circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$3 TO $8 A DAY EASILY made by either sex with our fast-selling goods; samples free, or 4 samples worth $1.70 sent for 50c. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST 25 CENT article out. Call between 5 and 8, p. m., or address 623 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE TO sell an article that everyone needs. Call or address Room 18, United States Express Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WATCH. OWNER CAN HAVE IT BY describing property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire in the plumbing-shop, 974 Wabash-av.

LOST—NOV. 11, A RED COW WITH A WHITE spot in forehead, hind feet white. The finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to 247 Twenty-eighth-st. A poor old lady's cow.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, BEtween Eldridge and Hubbard-courts, seal-skin boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 18 Eldridge-court.

LOST—THURSDAY, BETWEEN MADISON AND Twenty-ninth-sts., a lady's coral cluster ear-ring. Liberal reward. Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH-ST., WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon, pearl badge, star and cresent, marked J. H. Pedrick. The owner will pay a liberal reward for return of same to Room 25, Ashland Block.

LOST—IN GOING FROM SANGAMON-ST. TO State, on Washington-st., a gold locket with initial M. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at GOODRICH & SONS, jewelers, Madison-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, EITHER IN THE CITY, Englewood, or on the road between the two places, a quantity of papers, consisting of bills, orders, &c. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by calling at ORR & LOCKET'S hardware-store, Clark-st., near Madison, or addressing CHAS. C. WEBSTER, Carpenter and Builder, Englewood, Ill.

LOST—ON LASALLE-ST., NEAR MADISON, DIVIdend warrant No. 52, dated Nov. 15, 1873, for $50 83-100, of Wm. C. Poleman, bankruptcy, by R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, payable to Elias G. Rhoads, payment being stopped. A liberal reward will be given by its being left at 186 West Van Buren-st. M. W. ORDWAY.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, OUT OF Church's wagon, between 300 State-st. and Forty-first-st., a black leather bag containing clothing, &c. Any one returning the same to Church's Housekeepers' Resort, 300 and 302 State-st., will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—TUESDAY, NOV. 18, A MOROCCO FOLDing memoranda-book containing money, also letters and papers addressed to Will H. Mason. Finder will please return to 112 and 114 East Randolph-st. and be suitably rewarded.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A ROANcolored colt and a bay mare. They were on Western-av., driven by a man on horseback, on the 1[illegible] To be returned to 300 Mowsmicks Village.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 18[illegible]

TO LOAN—$8,000. PRINCIPAL ... ADDRESS H 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 ON UNQUESTIONABLE REAL estate security, three times the value; liberal interest allowed. Address U [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $2,000, $5,000, AND $10,000 for from two to five years, on Chicago property, worth three times the amount wanted. U 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—PRIME REAL ESTATE PAPER, $15,000 for long or short time. Give full particulars and discount rates. Address G 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—$7,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, ON two brick buildings on East Madison-st.; rented yearly for $11,400; good rates and commission. Address Office 14, Palmer House.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 OR $50,000, OR ANY intermediate sum, for five years, for which 10 per cent interest and commission will be paid, and secured on first-class city real estate. Address B 10, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate for a term of years. Room 30, 175 LaSalle-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME ON GOOD security, at current rates. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR 6 MONTHS ON CITY real estate. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS TO ONE year, in sums to suit, on real estate or real estate collaterals. C. J. HAMBLETON, 74 Dearborn-st.

$15,000 PURCHASE MONEY NOTES, RUNning 5 and 17 months, for sale at a most liberal discount, indorsed by one of the best firms in the city. Address Office 14, Palmer House.

$20,000 WANTED—ON FIRST-CLASS COLlaterals; 3 months, 18 per cent interest. A. G. SANFORD, 30 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUSIness man; is a good financier and correspondent. Address B F M, 49 South Clark-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant-bookkeeper, copyist, or as clerk; understands German. W H, 280 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER HAVing eight years' experience; would commence on small salary. Or is willing to accept a situation as shipping or entry clerk or otherwise. Address H 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE-WORK, AS BOOKkeeper, correspondent, or cashier, by a No. business man; is a rapid penman. Salary not so much an object as employment. Best of references. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, CASHIER, OR bookkeeper in an office; can make myself generally useful. Best of references given. Address, for three days, D, 274 West Madison-st. Entrance on Morgan.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SALESMAN of furniture, clothing, or groceries, or assistant bookkeeper. Good reference. Can loan his employer a small amount. Address F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. AM competent; have a practical knowledge, and can refer you to business men in this city with whom I have been employed. Address B 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, well-educated man in a respectable firm; can give most unexceptionable references, also testimonials of a superior class; salary no object. Address L H E, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARTIST COLOR MANufacturers—Wanted in the above line a situation by a young man who thoroughly understands the making up of water-colors, in cakes, tubes, etc., oil-colors, and artists' requisites. Address B 29, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man who can give good reference. L 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A competent man, is well acquainted in the city; has first-class references. Address A 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. HE is first-class coachman, she also as cook and laundress; best city reference. Address E Y, 339 Hubbard-st., 3 days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS butler in a private family. Address for two days H 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a respectable American family, to do general housework. Please call or address 82 Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second-work, and to assist with washing and ironing. 47 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL private family; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. 488 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD to do light housework or care for children. Please address or call at 23 Better-st., corner of Aberdeen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl to do second work or take care of children. 282 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Inquire for 3 days at 148 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by a good girl. 315 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook can be found at 335 Wabash-av. for restaurant or boarding-house.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 58 Ray-st., near Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL by one that understands her business. Call at 651 Wabash-av., at the basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or to assist in general housework. Apply at 181 East Eighteenth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS Danish cook in a first-class boarding-house; understands all branches of cooking. Call at 365 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl or chamber girl. Address 445 South Halsted-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, as chambermaid in private family or boarding-house; also, a capable nurse for children. Apply at 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Address E. OLSON, 140 Townsend st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDdle-aged cook, in a hotel or restaurant. Understands meat and pastry cooking. Call for two days at 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. Would have no objections to going a short distance in the country. Please call or address 615 Union-st., corner Seventeenth, down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL from the country in a small family. Apply, for 3 days, at 581 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND CAPAble girl to do second work and take care of children or do general housework. Apply, for 3 days, 263 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS, ONE to do kitchen work, the other to do second work, in a private family. The best of references. Call at No. 153 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK or general housework for a small family. Please call at 513 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Call at 8 Garibaldi-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN with a child 3 years old, for laundry or general housework where there are no children, either city or country. Call at 185 Twenty-first-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper. Home an object more than salary. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 773 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE East as housekeeper. Apply at 369 Wabash-av. MRS. SWEET.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HOTEL housekeeper of 16 years' experience in a first-class hotel; references A 1. Address "Housekeeper," Continental Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress. Can give first-class references. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL that can do all kinds of sewing, can run sewing machine, and is willing to assist in doing second work; good references given. Apply, by letter or personally, at 465 North Dearborn-st., north of Division.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRESSMAKERS—A lady desires to learn cutting and fitting where her services will pay her board. Address K 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker in private family; also a good girl to take care of children or do second work. Inquire 304 Burnside-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A HOME IN A FAMILY by a dressmaker where she can do sewing for board. Address, for three days, L 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS BY A young lady, in a private family, can run three or four different machines. Address F 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO sew in hotel, can furnish Singer machine, will make herself useful where she can have a permanent place for the winter. Address F 47, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as nurse girl or to do second work. Apply at 950 Archer-av., up stairs.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—I HAVE REMOVED MY office to 297 State-st., near Van Buren. M. THOMPSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS, AT 135 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Room 1, up-stairs;
Genuine Russian Ermine [illegible].
Seal muff and boa, $13.
Mink sets, good, $10. [illegible] $25.
A No. 1 prime Mink $[illegible].
Water-Mink, $3, [illegible] Fox Robes at $25 each.
Three beautiful [illegible] $1.50 to $3.25, and other Furs in proportion. Children's [illegible] will be offered for this week only. The cash must be realized at once.

NOTICE—MR. L. P. DODGE, OF CHICAGO, IS NO longer in my employ. JACOB J. STOVER, Boston, Mass. Nov. 17, 1873.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO BUY—SALOON LIQUOR LICENSE. Inquire at southeast corner of Indiana and Peoria-sts., in the saloon.

WANTED—TO MEET WITH A MAN HAVING from $1,000 to $5,000 in cash, who is desirous of doubling his money very easily in a legitimate business transaction. Address K 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A FIRST-RATE SECOND furnace, pipes, and registers, in perfect order. I. P. COATES, 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—IN ENGLEWOOD, ILL., A MAN TO furnish lot and money to build a house, for which I will pay cash rent for three years; rent to amount to 15 per cent on the investment. Address B, Postoffice Box 158, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SOME GOOD BUSIness; will pay in unincumbered real estate. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, MECHANICS, AND all men not too proud to wear good, new, and warm overcoats, pants, and jackets, to know they can be had very cheap at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., wholesale or retail.

SEWING MACHINES.

A BARGAIN—SPLENDID NEW IMPROVED Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, cabinet style. A perfect beauty, equal to new. Cost $90; will sell for $35. Private residence, 641 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF Nichols & Pearson, 16 South Halsted-st. and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing machine on easy payments—take our sewing home and be paid in each for all they do over the monthly payment. Call and see. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED and adjusted; also needles and parts for all kinds of machines, at 119 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 13.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st.; machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPORTING.

Seventh Day of the Great National Tournament.

Ubassy Barely Saves Himself from Defeat by Slosson.

Joe Dion Beats Bessunger---Ubassy and Garnier Come Together.

The Former Proves an Easy Victor in a Poor Game.

Record of the Tournament---To-Day's Games--C. Dion and Slosson Matched.

BILLIARDS.

Another tremendous audience attended the billiard tournament at Kingsbury Music Hall last evening, and there was a much larger number of ladies present than at any of the previous games. The best of order was maintained from beginning to end, nothing being said or done that could offend the most sensitive person. The afternoon's attendance was rather slim, but the management have become used to it now, and do not look for much patronage in the daytime. The tournament will not end before Friday evening, and the most exciting of it has yet to come. If Mr. Foley or Mr. Geary would endeavor to persuade the individual who has charge of the hall to heat it up just a little, it would be a source of pleasure to those who play and those who look on.

THE TWENTY-THIRD GAME

of the tournament, and the last one in which George Slosson was to figure, was played in the afternoon, commencing at half-past 2 o'clock, between him and Ubassy. Mr. Michael Foley acted as referee. It was generally supposed that the Chicago boy stood no show whatever to win, against such an opponent. While the result justified popular anticipation in a measure, it is none the less true that Ubassy had all he could do to carry off the victory, winning by only 30 points. A brief description of the game will suffice, as it did not attract general attention, and possessed but few features deserving of more than ordinary notice. Slosson led almost to the third hundred, having played a very steady game from the beginning. It seemed as if he had caught the old man on one of his bad days, and would defeat him easily, until runs of 57 and 69 were put in on the French side of the string, which put Ubassy about 100 in advance. He remained about that far ahead until the last inning, when Slosson, who had a few points over 80 to go, ran 52 in good style. Ubassy then ended the game. Following is the score:

Slosson—0, 7, 3, 0, 8, 0, 1, 49, 0, 13, 2, 5, 9, 2, 0, 3, 12, 0, 14, 9, 1, 8, 0, 0, 8, 28, 0, 37, 31, 2, 3, 18, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0, 14, 0, 12, 52. Total, 370.

Ubassy—4, 1, 0, 3, 8, 0, 24, 6, 12, 2, 2, 13, 2, 2, 0, 31, 1, 4, 0, 1, 57, 0, 2, 11, 69, 17, 5, 3, 0, 0, 10, 2, 25, 0, 0, 2, 12, 14, 7, 1, 4, 2, 0, 7, 17, 12, 0, 5. Total, 400.

Averages—Slosson, 7.34; Ubassy, 8.16.

Time of Game—Two hours and 20 minutes.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GAME

was commenced at half-past 7 o'clock, between Joseph Dion and John Bessunger, and was the last but one of the latter's regular series. Mr. Tom Foley occupied the referee's chair. With the exception of a run of 21 made by Dion in last half of the first inning, the early innings of the game were tamely played on both sides. In the ninth inning, Bessunger relieved the monotony somewhat by making 22 through nursing, and ending the run by a miss of a simple carom when the balls were still together. Joe followed with 12, which was the last double figure run for six innings. In the seventeenth, the game began to grow interesting, and from that point to the twenty-ninth some nice billiards were shown on both sides. Dion knocked out runs of 10, 17, 18, and 37, which Bessunger more than offset with 20, 27, 11, and 44, all of which were made well but badly ended. Bessunger was the first to turn on the second string, which he did when the score was 81 to 99 in Dion's favor. From the twenty-ninth to the fortieth inning the play was not worth looking at. In the latter inning, however, it brightened up considerably, Bessunger increasing his score by a run of 21, and Dion adding a magnificent run of 92 to his, which was made principally on the head rail and around the corners. The run rather shook John's confidence in himself, for in the next ten or eleven innings he did little or nothing except miss, while Dion steadily increased his lead by small runs. In the fifty-second inning Bessunger managed to scrape 33 together, and he followed it up with 12. Later in the game he made 11 and 31, but Dion held his ground, and eventually won the game in the seventy-first inning. The contest, as a whole, was not particularly brilliant. Following is the score:

Bessunger—0, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 6, 1, 22, 0, 5, 7, 0, 4, 0, 8, 1, 1, 20, 27, 3, 3, 11, 0, 0, 1, 3, 5, 44, 0, 1, 1, 5, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 21, 3, 1, 0, 6, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 33, 12, 0, 2, 2, 2, 11, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 31, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6, 1. Total, 336.

J. Dion—21, 1, 2, 2, 8, 1, 0, 0, 1, 12, 1, 9, 5, 1, 0, 0, 10, 17, 8, 0, 18, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 37, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 7, 1, 0, 12, 6, 0, 92, 5, 11, 2, 0, 7, 6, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 4, 10, 0, 10, 1, 4, 4, 0, 0, 14, 1, 0, 1, 6, 4, 0, 3, 4, 2, 3. Total, 400.

Averages—Bessunger, 4.52; Dion, 5.45.

Time of Game—2 hours 25 minutes.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH GAME

was played between Ubassy and Garnier, and turned out to be not near as interesting a contest as it promised. Mr. John W. Blaisdell was referee. Garnier won the lead, and opened the [illegible] with a run of 10, ending by missing a masse. [illegible] miscued on a draw-shot, and failed to count. The next three innings developed nothing [illegible]. At the end of the fourth, Ubassy, after making 7, missed a short bank-shot, and left an excellent break for Garnier. He only made 14 out of it, however. Ubassy then rolled up 9, seeming to handle his cue with great confidence. Garnier's next run was 12, and then Ubassy made 11 and 10. The two next innings were almost fruitless for both parties. In the tenth Garnier made a very pretty run of 47, mainly by round-the-table and single-cushion play, which turned him on his second string, the score being 105 to [illegible]. Both players jogged along at easy stages until the latter end of the fourteenth inning, when Ubassy once more ventured into big figures with a good result, a run of 62 accruing. This put him in the van, the score being 151 to 118. In the twenty-second inning he turned on his third string, having played 50 per cent better than his opponent meanwhile. Indeed, Garnier seemed to be suffering from nervousness, or from some other disorder antagonistic to billiards. The score now stood: Ubassy, 203; Garnier, 138. The latter in the twenty-third inning managed by hard work to make 23, ending by a miss of an easy shot. Ubassy followed with a frightful scratch, which gave him an opportunity to make 35 points. Garnier's next three innings were well played, and yielded him a total of 31. In the twenty-seventh inning he turned on his third string with a run of 28, and three innings later he added 17 to his score, which materially decreased Ubassy's lead. The latter player went well to the front again immediately, making successive runs of 22, 16, and 9, which carried him on his last string, the call being 306 to 252. He left a good break for Garnier, and the latter took 18 out of it. Then the game became uninteresting on both sides, more especially on the part of Garnier, who seemed to be afraid. In the fortieth inning Ubassy made 25, but the playing from that time on was spiritless, and the audience felt vastly relieved when Ubassy won it in the fifty-sixth inning. Garnier played a poor game all through, and it was no credit to Ubassy to beat him. Following is the score:

Garnier—10, 1, 2, 5, 14, 12, 7, 3, 4, 47, 4, 0, 9, 0, 1, [illegible], 0, 0, 10, 3, 0, 1, 20, 12, 7, 12, 28, 0, 0, 17, 0, 13, 2, 15, 1, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 4, 3, 0, 6, 0, 0, 4, 1, 2, 2, 7, 23, 0, 5. *Total*—329.

Ubassy—0, 1, 0, 7, 42, 11, 10, 1, 0, 3, 4, 0, 10, 3, [illegible], [illegible], 5, 0, 13, 6, 18, 6, 35, 2, 13, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 22, 1, 16, 9, 1, 6, 0, 0, 0, 25, 5, 1, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 1, 7, 15, 8, 2, 1, 6. *Total*—400.

Averages—Garnier, 5.49; Ubassy, 7.8.

Time of Game—2 hours 30 minutes.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is a record of the tournament up to date. It will be published every morning until the games are finished, so that the public may see at a glance how each player stands. The figures will be changed as games are played, and when the tournament is ended the two blank columns will be filled in:

Players.	Games played	Games lost	Games won	Best single average	Highest run	Best general average	Total No. p'nts made
Ubassy	7	1	6	12.28	69	..	..
Garnier	6	1	5	10.10	82	..	..
C. Dion	6	2	4	7.43	61	..	..
Daly	5	1	4	12.4	153	..	..
J. Dion	6	3	3	7.15	124	..	..
Snyder	7	7	0	4.51	45	..	..
Bessunger	6	5	1	6.16	71	..	..
Slosson	6	4	2	9.4	68	..	..

THE GAMES TO-DAY

will be between Joe Dion and Daly in the afternoon, and Cyrille Dion and Bessunger, and Garnier and Daly in the evening. The latter is *the* important game of the tournament now.

C. DION AND SLOSSON MATCHED.

An enthusiastic admirer of young Slosson last evening made a match for him with Cyrille Dion at the three-ball game for $500 a side. The game is to consist of 600 points, and Slosson receives odds of 8 per cent. As the money has not yet been put in the hands of a stakeholder, it would not be safe to say when the game will be played.

THE TURF.

THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE THAD STEVENS.

The following sketch of the breeding and racing career of the now world-celebrated race-horse Thad Stevens, winner of the recent great four-mile heat contest in California, is from the New York *World*:

Thad Stevens, who has so suddenly become historical as the best four-mile heat horse in America, was bred in California in the year 1865, consequently he is now 8 years old. He is by Langford out of Mary Chilton, she by imported Glencoe out of an American Eclipse mare; grand dam Queen Mary by Bertrand. Consequently he is on his dam's side of the same family as Longfellow, Littleton, Extra, Fadladeen, Allie Hunt, Woodpecker, etc. He is described as a chestnut sorrel with one white hind foot, and stands about fifteen two or three high. But little is known of his early training, but it is said that when a 3-year-old he won a trotting stake for 3-year-olds in 3:12, and that he was subsequently driven to a road wagon. As a runner he first appeared on the California turf in 1870, with but little success. In 1871 he won several races of one-mile and two-mile heats. In 1872 he began on New Year's Day by being beaten in a race of mile heats, three in five, by Pillbox, after winning the first heat in 1:54¼, and making the fourth a dead heat in the same time, he running second in each of the others. On the 31st of January he turned the tables on Pillbox in a similar race, winning the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 1:50¼, 1:51½, and 1:49¾. On the 8th of June, over the Oakland track (the others having been run over the Agricultural Park track) he was beaten by Irene Harding in three straight heats, in 1:48¾, 1:48, and 1:47¾; but on the 22d he defeated her winning the first, third, and fourth heats in 1:51¼, 1:47¾, and 1:49, Irene winning the second heat in 1:45¾. On Sept. 24, over the Union Park course, Sacramento, in a race of two-mile heats, he won the third and fourth heats in 3:41½ and 3:45¼, beating Nettie Brown, Irene Harding, Alice May, and Modesto; Nettie Brown winning the first heat in 3:40¼; At one time it was contemplated to enter him for the $20,000 purse race, to have taken place at New Orleans, La., this spring; but the Louisiana Jockey Club withdrawing the purse, all idea of sending him East was given up. He has run several very good races this year, but none better than his race of mile heats at Sacramento on the 5th of July, when he won the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 1:43¾, 1:46¼, and 1:45, Thornhill winning the first two heats in 1:43 and 1:43, Nell Flaherty running second and third in all the heats. His last grand performance previous to yesterday was his race of 4-mile heats on the 18th of October, when he beat Joe Daniels, Ballot Box, Irene Harding, Target, and Kate Gift, Thad winning the second and third heats in 7:30 and 7:43, Joe Daniels winning the first heat in 7:42½; the time for the second being the best time for a second heat on record.

THE BEST FOUR-MILE TIME.

April 2, 1855, at New Orleans, Lexington against time, carrying 103 lbs., 7:19¾.

April 14, 1855, at New Orleans, Lexington beat Lecompte, carry 103¾ lbs., 7:23¾.

April 8, 1854, at New Orleans, Lecompte beat Lexington and Reube, 7:26 and 7:38¾.

June 25, 1863, at Centreville, L. I., Idlewild, carrying 117 lbs., 7:26¼.

Oct. 18, 1873, at San Francisco, Thad. Stevens, carrying 115 lbs (second heat), 7:30.

In 1866, at Saratoga, N. Y., Kentucky beat Julius and Leatherlungs, 7:31½.

In 1867, at Jerome Park, Kentucky against time, carrying 120 lbs., 7:31¾.

In 1842, at the Union track, L. I., Fashion beat Boston, 7:32½.

In 1871, at Jerome Park, Abd-el-Koree beat Helmbold, 7:33.

In 1872, at Jerome Park, Monarchist beat Harry Bassett, 7:33½.

AMUSEMENTS.

"All the world's a stage," remarked the melancholy *Jacques*, and proceeds to carry out the figure. The quotation, trite as it is, seems rather aptly to apply to a few remarks necessitated by the production of "Aurora Floyd" at the Academy of Music. We shall assume, without the fear of contradiction, that in the drama of life the experience of every reader will be that the incidents of that drama follow upon one another connectedly throughout. Or, to change the figure, that the most important stations in life's journey are linked together, if only by the foot-prints which lead from one to the other. It is a fact, which every day of existence confirms by experience to the individual, that the most unexpected changes in human affairs are brought about by the sequence of events trivial apparently in themselves, and yet pregnant with importance. These very trivial occurrences have been the theme of more proverbs than Solomon ever penned, more sermons than one would care to listen to. What then can be thought of a dramatist who coolly ignores any links of incident to connect the tragic elements of his play? What would be thought of the cook who served up Chili peppers for soup without even hot water to bring out their flavor? And yet such a compound is Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure's version of Miss Braddon's novel "Aurora Floyd." The principal ingredients are elopement, bigamy, robbery, compounding a felony, and, finally, murder. These crimes are fired ruthlessly at the audience in five consecutive acts, with only enough of minor incident to serve as wadding; only enough of dialogue to exhibit the want of more; only enough of character-drawing to reveal the work of the novelist and the interpolations of the dramatist. In other words, "Aurora Floyd" is a succession of strong dramatic incidents crudely woven into a drama. So imperfect is the work of arrangement that the very incidents which are adroitly fitted together in the novel strike us in the play as fiendishly improbable, merely for the want of a little skill. It may be design on the part of the author to take an audience by storm with heavy artillery, but his version looks too much like the school of "Buffalo Bill" and "The Red Pocket-Book" to deserve a high place in dramatic literature. However, the programme carefully informs the reader that Miss Braddon "complimented the dramatist with a special and friendly request for a copy"—for what purpose, however, is not so minutely told. Mrs. Chanfrau acted her part, *Aurora Floyd*, with her accustomed conscientious care, but yielded to a temptation to common-place noise on hearing the name of her first husband pronounced by her second. Neither terror nor horror take such tones as [illegible] in this scene. They are heard only on the [illegible], never in nature. It is also stagey and [illegible] to utter the exclamation before the name [illegible]. *James Conyers* is fairly out of *John Mellish's* mouth. That this remark is correct is witnessed by the fact that *Mellish* speaks of her fortissimo as "agitation." The most difficult part is that of *Steve Hargrave*, which taxes the power of a strong character actor. That Mr. Ed. Marble succeeded in giving a very fair interpretation of the character, is greatly to his credit. *Capt. Talbot* in the play is almost a superfluity, and is uselessly dragged in twice after the second act to show that the author has not been compelled to drop him. The acting generally was fair, but a little mere smoothness on Mr. Barrett's part; less angularity in his style; would be becoming. It would also be just as well if the words "dash" and "dashed" or equivalents were used for more forcible oaths. "Jealousy" is to be played at the matinee on Saturday. On Monday evening Lydia Thompson opens her season at the Academy.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director of the General Centennial Commission, to-day addressed a circular communication to the Governors of every State and Territory in the Union, soliciting their co-operation in getting up State Boards for the purpose of securing a thorough representation in the Exhibition. Circulars were also issued, containing carefully compiled instructions in detail to those desiring to become exhibitors in the Exposition. Mr. Goshorn to-morrow leaves for his home in Ohio, where he will personally endeavor to awaken an interest in the enterprise.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Receipts for the Past Month Two Millions Less than Estimated.

History of Fred Douglass' Connection with the John Brown Raid.

Disposition to Be Made of Lands Granted to Railroads that Have Failed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The report of Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be given to the Associated Press to-morrow. The total receipts for the year have been $114,000,000 from this source, which is $6,000,000 more than Secretary Boutwell estimated. The expenses of collection have been $6,000,000. The Commissioner estimates that by using the reduced force it will cost $4,000,000 next year. He estimates, with all due allowances for the panic and stringency, he will collect $110,000,000 next year. The panic has shortened the receipts to the amount of $2,000,000 in the past month. While the Commissioner does not deem it courteous for him to make any recommendation, he suggests that the taxes on illuminating gas, and on legacies, and bequests might be restored on the ground that the repeal in the former case has not lessened the gas bill of consumers; and that the people who get bequests can afford the tax. These two items make a good drop in the general bucket.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

in a lecture delivered in this city last night, unbosomed himself for the first time in regard to his personal connection with the John Brown raid. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglass fled to Canada at the time of the raid. He says that Brown's constitution for the government of the insurrectionary republic, was written at his house in Rochester, and the speaker still possessed the original draft. He was not privy, however, to Brown's invasion until summoned from Rochester to Chambersburg just before the descent on Harper's Ferry, when he spent a whole day and a night in a stone-quarry with Brown and Shields, Green seeking to dissuade them from their mad attempt. Green was finally captured by Brown's fervor, and so met his death on the gallows. Twelve years before the raid, Brown laid before Douglass the plan of a general insurrection all along the Allegheny ridges of the Slave States, with the idea of mounting hundreds of black men on their masters' horses and letting them ride to free soil. The subsequent plan of the raid was changed from the first plan a little while before he put it into execution. Douglass keenly criticized William H. Seward's proposition that Brown was justly hanged.

STATUE OF GEN. SCOTT.

The largest blocks of granite quarried and cut in modern times are now in place to receive Brown's equestrian statue of Winfield Scott, of which the Philadelphia public has had the benefit for five years. These stones, five in number, weigh 320 tons, and the platform alone weighs 120 tons. Two weeks were required to move them three-quarters of a mile from the landing to the station. The statue will be dedicated in January. The Mexican veterans from both of the lately hostile sections have been invited to attend. Longstreet has been suggested as the orator. Another statue of Gen. Scott is nearly ready to be placed on the brow of the hill, at the Soldiers' Home overlooking the city, and the pedestal was fixed this summer.

NEW YORK'S ART CONTRIBUTION.

New York's contribution of bronze statuary to the National Government—George Clinton and Chancellor Livingston—will be presented to Congress after the holidays. Washington has now ten open air statues, with Thomas, Grant, Rawlins, and Farragut to come.

THE LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

Inquiry was made to-day of the Commissioner of the Land Office as to the amount of lands which will probably revert to the Government from grants to railroads subsequently bankrupt. There has already reverted quite a large quantity of such lands from various companies, and under the paralyzing influence of of the present financial stress it is expected that such reversion will largely increase.

A fact of some interest was divulged in regard to the reversion of lands granted to corporations which have failed to comply with the terms of the grants. Until about two years ago, it was the custom, under such circumstances, for the Secretary of the Interior to at once declare the land forfeited restored to the Government, and subject to homestead entry as other Government lands. This custom has been almost uniformly sustained by State court decisions in various States, but recently Justice Miller, in the Circuit Court in Iowa, decided that before such lands could be declared forfeited to the Government and open to homestead entry there must either be a judicial decree or a legislative enactment to that effect, and that the declaration of reversion by the Secretary of the Interior was not sufficient. The question was taken thence to the Supreme Court, where it rests for decision. Meanwhile vast tracts of land lie useless, as the railroad companies cannot do anything with them, nor can settlers looking for homes go upon them under Judge Miller's decision, except by a peculiar interpretation of their own.

The Legislature of Wisconsin undertook to dispose of the lands forfeited by the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad, and after some struggles they were awarded to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. When the officers of the road came to take possession under their questionable title, they found the question, as has been stated, in the Supreme Court. Secretary Delano and Commissioner Drummond are of the opinion that nothing beyond the action of the Interior Department is necessary to restore such forfeited lands to the market. As the Supreme Court moves in a ponderous fashion, no one can guess when the question will be decided finally.

THE WRANGLE ABOUT THE SURRATT CASE.

Judge-Advocate Holt asserts that William M. Evarts wrote ex-President Johnson, lately, a letter on the Surratt case. He says that Johnson has taken advantage of the decease of Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and of the resolution of ex-Attorney-General Speed not to open his mouth on that occurrence. Judge Holt will write a reply to Johnson's letter in a few days.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

POSTAL TREATY WITH GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Postoffice Department has concluded a partial postal-card arrangement with Germany; to go into effect the last of December. The arrangement is precisely the same as with the Canadian Government.

DECISION UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Attorney-General Williams, on a question submitted to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, decides that payment made by a debtor to a creditor who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted and are pending, but who has not yet been adjudged bankrupt, will not be valid in the event of an adjudication of bankruptcy in such proceedings if payment transpired subsequent to the filing of the petition therein; and that payment made by debtor to a creditor who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not at the time been taken, is valid in-so-far as it is affected by the existing bankruptcy laws.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Sixth District of Kentucky, Frank F. Strong, Joseph Mosser, Joseph Dillis, and H. W. Birge; Second District of Indiana, L. B. Huckleby. Gauger—D. G. Berbe, Third District of Wisconsin.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned from a Skiff.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Nov. 19.—Last evening a party of five men from Illinois were crossing the river here, on their way home, in a small skiff. Owing to its being too small for the load, and the roughness of the river, the skiff began filling with water on approaching the island, and one of the party, James Marsh, jumped out, thinking to lighten the boat and save himself. He swam nearly to the island, and when last seen was swimming on his back, but the water was so cold that his efforts were in vain to reach the shore. The other four men were picked up by a skiff from the steamer Belle of LaCrosse, and taken on board of her, all of them being entirely exhausted. Marsh's body has not been recovered yet.

Barge Burned on the Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 19.—About 6 p. m. yesterday, opposite the Delta, the barge Belle, of Alton, in tow of the Henry Ames, was discovered to be on fire. In consequence of a high wind, it was impossible to extinguish the flames, and the barge was turned adrift. The barge and cargo is a total loss. It had on board 1,200 bales of cotton and 4,000 packages, consisting of rye, flour, corn, oats, and sundries.

An Emigrant Girl Killed by the Cars.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Margaret Dagg, of Dublin, an emigrant girl, fell between the cars of an emigrant train passing Sing Sing last night, and was so badly injured that she died soon after. She was en route to Valley Branch, Wis.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 19.—By an explosion of sulphur in the mines near Tremont, to-day, seven men were terribly burned about their heads and faces, and another, John Williamson, was instantly killed.

Marine Disaster Off Long Island.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 19.—Schooner F. V. Turner was capsized in the sound off Lloyd's Neck, on Tuesday night, and the steward and two of the crew were drowned.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Convention of the Railway Association of America.

Seventy-Two Roads Agree to Pay No More Commissions to Agents and Scalpers.

The Railway Association of America, consisting of the Superintendents and Managers of all the railroads in the United States and the Canadas, held a general convention yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the paying of commissions on the sale of railroad tickets to agents and scalpers. The Convention was better attended than any previously held, seventy-two of the leading railroads in the country being represented.

Shortly after opening the meeting, Mr. Richard Potter, of London, England, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, arose, and in strong terms denounced the existing commission system, saying that it had been in vogue in England, but the English press denouncing it as dangerous to both the railroads and travelers, it was abolished. No commissions were now paid in England on the sale of railroad tickets, and all the parties were well satisfied with the way it worked. He hoped the railroad Managers present would take the same action as their English brethren, and abolish the system forever.

The speech of Mr. Potter had a strong effect upon the shaky Managers, and but few made any open resistance to having the obnoxious system abolished. After a lengthy debate, a long agreement was drawn up pledging the railroads that signed it to abstain from paying commissions hereafter. Seventy-two of the leading railroads in the country have agreed to sign it, and there is only one leading railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, that has not yet signified its willingness to join the others. But it is generally believed that this road will also come to terms in a few days, it being bad policy for it to hold out alone. A few of the smaller roads that have not yet signified their willingness to accede to the reform will be forced to it by the larger roads refusing to check baggage, or to receive or sell tickets over those roads.

Several of those present highly commended the press of this city, and especially THE TRIBUNE, for the able and fearless manner in which they had advocated the abolition of the system.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning, and remained in session until 8 in the evening, taking only one hour for dinner. The members will reassemble again at 10 o'clock this morning. It is probable that the question of the advisability of extending the abolition of the free-pass system to the Eastern roads will be brought up during the session.

The scalpers, who infested the lobby of the Pacific Hotel all day yesterday, and could be easily recognized by the large diamonds in their shirt-bosoms and the immense gold chains dangling from their vest-pockets, were in high glee in the morning, thinking they had the Managers just where they wanted them, but when they found out their mistake in the evening, many and loud were the curses hurled against everything and everybody, and particularly against the press and reporters for having brought this misfortune upon them. With sad faces and elongated countenances they marched in a body to the bar-room and drowned their sorrows in that stuff that cheers and makes a fellow drunk.

THE C. D. & M. R. R.

J. K. Graves, President of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is on a visit to this city. He states that his road, which was completed about a year ago, is in a very prosperous condition. The road commences at Clinton, Ia., and runs along the bank of the Mississippi to La Crescent, Minn., a distance of about 180 miles. A branch line runs from Turkey River, near Dubuque, to Elkport, Ia., a distance of about 16 miles. At Dubuque the road connects with the Illinois Central, at Forreston with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and at Clinton with the Chicago & Northwestern. As soon as the proposed extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is completed to Clinton, through trains will be run to this city. At La Cresent it connects with the Southern Minnesota Railroad, which runs 170 miles west to Fountain City, and connection is also made with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which runs along the Mississippi to St. Paul. Passenger traffic is exceedingly good during the entire year, while freight business receives considerable competition during the summer, from the steamboats, but in the winter, when navigation closes, freight business also becomes very prosperous.

Annual Meeting of the Boston & Providence Corporation--An Encouraging Exhibit of the Company's Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation held its thirty-eighth annual meeting this afternoon. The Directors say that they regard it as especially fortunate that the large revenue of the corporation during the year—the largest it has ever received, both from passenger and freight, and as well from its satisfactory connections as from its local traffic—has enabled them to make liberal but judicious and timely expenditures, without diminishing the dividends to its stockholders. Many of these expenditures have anticipated substantial supplies and improvements required for the future, and thereby enabled the officers to encounter with safety a less prosperous season, if the present depressed condition of the business of the country should continue for any length of time to affect injuriously the railroad interests.

The gross earnings of the year have been $1,822,108.18, an increase over the previous year, which up to the period was the largest of any year of its operations, of $105,708.70. The net income, after deducting expenditures, was $397,105.10, of which $395,000 has constituted the dividend of 10 per cent on its capital of $3,950,000.

During the year, the road has purchased the Stoughton Branch, the Providence, Warren & Bristol, and the Fall River, Warren & Providence Roads. Bonds to the amount of $500,000 were issued for these purposes, and all sold at a premium.

The Proposed Direct Line Between Chicago and Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—A large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has taken favorable action regarding the proposed direct railway from Chicago to Charleston, and has appointed a committee to arrange for the reception of delegates from the Northwest on the 11th of December, when it is expected to give a fresh impetus to the movement.

Inspection of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 19.—The Commissioner of Internal Improvement, accompanied by Col. T. H. Allen, will arrive here from St. Louis to-morrow morning, to inspect the Southern Division of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

CINCINNATI GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The verdict in the first of the condemnation suits for a site for the Government buildings was rendered, to-day, allowing $1,000 per front foot for the property. At the same rate the whole property on the site will cost not over $400,000.

SUFFERING IN IOWA.

Destitution in the Northwestern Part of the State.

Need of Money, Provisions, Clothing, and Fuel.

An Appeal for Assistance.

Jefferson, Ia. (Nov. 17), Dispatch to the Des Moines Register.

I have just had a long interview with a former soldier comrade, now a "homesteader" in Osceola County, and from him learn something concerning the present and future wants of the hundreds of good people making themselves homes in that and other counties. It will be remembered that in 1872 good crops were raised in that section, and that all had plenty and to spare. In the spring of 1873, every preparation was made for a great crop of small grain, and it prospered exceedingly until about the 1st of June, when the grasshoppers came, and the fields of waving grain were made desolate—entirely ruining the crop. A great many homesteaders at once left, realizing the coming of the present condition of matters. But hundreds of families had not the means at command to pay their expenses of travel, and hence were compelled to stay. A little corn was saved in some sections, but of very inferior quality. Plenty of hay was made, of the best grade, so the stock will at least have that much for support. But as to the people? My informant makes this statement:

"Nearly every man is poor—very poor, and a great majority are ex-soldiers of the Union, with young families to support. When the grasshoppers took the crops we did the best we could for the coming winter. We went to the lakes and caught barrels of fish, but we did not have the means to properly care for them; so they spoiled. Stock was sacrificed to the sharks that infest our section, at the next to nothing of a price, and many of us have thus eaten up and worn out the horses and work cattle that had been our mainstay. We could buy no fuel, and when I left twisted hay and rank reed-grass was the only fuel nine-tenths of the people were using. Much sickness prevails, brought on by a long abstinence from wholesome and nutritious food. One family I know of has the father down with the rheumatism, three out of six children were down with the measles, while the mother was about worn down herself. Corn meal, grated from frost-bitten nubbins, was the only food in the house, if the sod and board shanty may be called such. The people bear with each other, and mutually extend aid as much as possible. One young man from Jasper County, who happens to be a good shot, has valiantly taken upon himself the task of keeping all invalid families supplied with meat,—wild game,—and, the day I left, brought some geese and ducks to the family I have mentioned. But that will soon end, with cold weather. You want to know what they need? They need everything—fuel, clothing, and provisions. The women and children are suffering greatly already for the want of clothing. I know of several women who died soon after giving birth to children because they could not have even the common luxury of a cup of tea, or anything nutritious to aid them in regaining strength, coupled with the want of proper bed covering. The most of the counties can extend no aid, for the reason that thieves have been running affairs, and have stolen all, just as they did some years ago in Clay County. Many families will leave *on foot*, having sold their cattle or horses to keep them alive. Some general way of relieving those who must remain must be put in operation right away, else the first snap of cold weather will send many a good man, or woman, or child, to death—frozen, because they will be so weak and emaciated that they cannot stand the rigors of winter, even in its weakest appearance."

The person who makes this statement I know to be reliable. It will be seen from this, then, that aid cannot be sent too soon, and that a general plan of relief must not be delayed longer than necessary. AL SWALM.

Appeal of the Relief Association of Osceola County.

SIBLEY, Nov. 15, 1873.—The following appeal has just been issued here. We send it to the *Register*, and ask the papers of the State to copy it:

To the People of the State of Iowa:

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the "Homesteaders' Protective Association of Osceola County," an organization effected for the purpose of looking after the extreme and urgent necessities of the people of said county, caused by the almost total failure of the crops, do deem it just and proper that we let our sister counties, who are in affluent circumstances, have positive knowledge of the situation of a very large proportion of the citizens of this county.

The most of the settlers came here last spring with little or no means, and depending entirely on their efforts during the summer to carry them through the winter; honestly and faithfully have they toiled. A very large amount of ground was sown and planted in the spring—more than sufficient to raise subsistence for all for the coming winter, if it had not been for an extremely wet, backward spring, and the invasion of a vast army of grasshoppers, which caused almost a total failure of corn and small grain crops, so that they now find themselves on the eve of a long, cold winter, worse off than in the spring; without food of the plainest kind, and without means to purchase fuel to protect themselves and families during the coming winter. There are hundreds of families who have not sufficient clothing, and know not where the bread that they will eat ten days hence is coming from, or their fuel. These same people, relying on their crops to carry them through the winter, have labored diligently through the summer, and thousands of acres of the prairie have been turned over ready for a crop next spring.

Now, therefore, be it known to the people of the State of Iowa that, without liberal assistance from some source, a very large portion of the citizens of this county will be without the necessaries to sustain life, and also fuel to keep them from freezing, and, unless from some source seed is furnished to these people to sow and plant in the spring, many of the broad acres that are now ready will have to lie idle the coming season.

We, therefore, appeal to the liberal, Christian-hearted people of this State for assistance in the shape of money, clothing, fuel, and staple articles of food.

At the present writing there are at least 200 families in the county needing immediate assistance.

All consignments will be made to C. M. Bailey, Agent H. P. A., Sibley, Osceola County, Ia. (For Relief),

ALLEN GARVIN,
ROBERT STAMM,
W. W. CRAM,
J. L. ROBINSON,
J. H. DOUGLASS,
Relief Committee.

Aid for the Sufferers.

DES MOINES, Nov. 19.—Adjt.-Gen. Baker will send four car-loads of coal to the Osceola County sufferers. The railroads, except the Illinois Central, will carry donations free.

TRAGEDY AT STOCKBRIDGE, WIS.

The Postmaster and His Wife Found Dead in Their Bed—Was It Suicide?

From the Oshkosh Times, Nov. 19.

On the morning of Wednesday last, the peaceful villagers of Stockbridge, twelve miles east of here, were startled by the discovery of a fearful tragedy in their midst.

Mr. T. C. Stearns, the village Postmaster, was one of the oldest inhabitants of that place, and, together with the meagre pittance allowed him by the Government for the performance of his duties in that capacity, reaped a slight revenue from the profits of a drug-shop and news-room. To counterbalance his small income, however, Mr. Stearns was the manager of the little *Enterprise*, which monthly ate up what was left, after clothing and feeding himself and wife. Financial difficulties had long fretted the mind of the editor of the *Enterprise*, and for a few weeks past the neighbors had noticed that he was very pale and sad, even for him. Both Stearns and his wife had long been suffering from rheumatism, and it was well known that to destroy its attendant pains, the aged couple partook largely of morphine and other narcotics. Perhaps from that cause originated the wild look which they had both assumed for some time past. The Postmaster became extremely fond of discussing the influence of poison on the human frame, to the numerous village gossips, both male and female, who daily haunted the little shop; and would sometimes in the midst of such a disquisition branch off into tales of secret poisoning, that would strike to the hearts of his listeners with a thrill of horror, increased somewhat by the wild look with which he would almost pierce them the while.

On Tuesday evening, the Post-Office and drug-store were closed as usual at 9 o'clock, and the Stearns family retired to the privacy of their own apartments overhead. A light was seen in the little room that constituted bedroom, library, business office and sitting-room, until late in the night, and when that was out, Stockbridge was asleep.

The next morning, at 8 o'clock, three or four of Stockbridge's prominent business men were kicking their heels at the door of the shop for the double purpose of keeping themselves warm, and warning the dilatory Postmaster that the morning mail was wanted. And they kicked and shouted for a good half hour, and yet no answer. A gloom came over them, and in a sudden they hushed, and listened, with pale faces, they knew not why. The balance of the villagers were now on the spot—every cot deserted and stores for the moment shut to ascertain the cause of this unusual rumpus in the streets of Stockbridge. One, bolder than the rest, forced the door open with a crow-bar, and a committee of four or five of the daring ones, wended their way up stairs to fathom the mystery, if such were possible. For a moment, they paused on the landing of the steep and ladder-like stairs, and held a council of war. Then slowly the leader, he who had forced the barred door below, lifted the latch of the bed-room door. The noise and clatter of the rusty iron sounded like a death-knell throughout the old building, and fairly grated on the nerves of those strong men who had never known fear.

The scene in the bed-chamber was a fitting climax, yet now that it was faced, they became firm, and advanced to the bedside. The village Postmaster lay outstretched, with tongue lolling out, and a few bubbles of froth hanging between his wide-opened mouth; features distorted, he lay there, a horrible picture to gaze upon. Mrs. Stearns, at his side, was still gasping for breath when the village committe entered, but, in a few minutes after, struggled violently and died.

By this time, many of those too timid to lead now came crowding the stairs and peering in through the chamber door, not daring, however, to cross the threshold, the dead-line of the double tragedy.

Upon the table—which, together with a bureau of antiquated shape, two high-backed chairs, a rheumatic wash-stand, and an ancient trunk studded with great brass nails, formed the furniture of the apartment—were found some writing materials. These next were the objects of scrutiny. A sheet of legal cap lay stretched out, crossed by a quill pen, as if left for a few moments, to be again used. Upon it was written the portion of a letter, written to Stearns' brother in New Hampshire, which, after the relation of family incidents of a confidential character, stated:

"I will finish this in the morning: wife is now asleep, and it is getting late."

The discovery of an empty morphine bottle on the washstand by the bedside, raised for a moment the question, Was it suicide? As stated before, it was well known that morphine had been often used by the deceased for the alleviation of rheumatic pains. The question now arose whether an extra dose had been taken the night before or not. That poison of some kind had been used was evident from the facial expressions of the Postmaster. Was it intentional or accidental.

It seemed curious indeed, argued the villagers among themselves, that both should so suddenly become victims of a mistake at identically the same moment, and the opinion of the majority leaned towards the suicidal theory. To strengthen them, was the well-known fact that Stearns had attempted suicide some three or four years before, and failed in the act. And it was soon currently reported throughout the village that the Postmaster had poisoned his wife and then himself afterwards; be that reported true or not, it certainly seemed to be backed by every circumstance, and is to-day currently believed throughout the length and breadth of the village precincts of Stockbridge.

The circulation of the report created general consternation along the east shore, and was not long in reaching this city. A prominent villager volunteered the position of Postmaster for a few days, and quiet was soon restored.

The funeral on Wednesday afternoon was largely attended, the Postmaster and his wife having made many acquaintances and friends in that section, who will miss the presence of the aged couple, who had for so many years cast their lines among them.

THE ALLEN-HOGAN FIGHT.

The Stakeholder Jailed on a Charge of Embezzlement, and Obliged to Disgorge--Card from Allen.

OMAHA, Nov. 19.—Jim Egan, stakeholder of the Hogan-Allen fight, was arrested at a late hour last night, on a charge of embezzlement. Bail was refused and he was sent to jail. He was searched for money, but only $600 were found on him. The arrest was made at the instigation of Hogan and friends, on account of the Egan and Looney decision, made during the evening, that Allen should have the prize money. He was obstinate at first, but this morning weakened, and is willing to pay over $1,000 to each. The charge is to be dismissed as soon as guarantee sufficient be given for a fair divide. The excursion money has been equally divided between the two parties.

Allen's whereabouts is really unknown. There is much ill-feeling against him. It is said that he has issued a card to-day, stating his determination never to fight again; that he was much disgusted with Hogan's challenge, and only consented to fight him on account of outside pressure, considering him contemptible, etc. He telegraphed Mr. Dawes, of the St. Joe Road, to give his share of the excursion money to the poor along the road, but has since pocketed it.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 19.—The Hon. John P. Hale died at 9 o'clock this evening.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship Silesia, from Hamburg; Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Steamships Holland, Castillia, and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Arrived, Batavia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamer City of New York, from Havana.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Arrived out, steamships Anglia and Greece, from New York.

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association here have asked their Congressmen to advocate the passage of a law allowing licorice and other essential ingredients to pass under bond into tobacco manufactories free of customs duty.

THE BAVARIAN DISASTER.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 19.—Investigation into the disaster to the steamer Bavarian shows the gear for lowering the life boats was inefficient. The crew were undisciplined, and if any orders were given by the Captain after the fire broke out, they were unheard or unheeded.

FEARS OF FAMINE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.—Fears of a famine in Bengal are revived. The press advise the importation of food from America.

McVICKER IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—Charlotte Cushman, supported by McVicker's Theatre Company, is playing here to crowded houses. Kellogg appears in English opera next week.

HAS NOT FAILED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, has not failed.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have rebuilt their stock-yards in Mattoon.

—Col. W. H. Fulkerson owns the finest residence in Jersey County. It cost $28,000.

—There is a larger number of buildings now in course of erection in Cairo than at any one time for years past.

—It is said the coal trade at the mines in Southern Illinois has within the past six weeks fallen off nearly 50 per cent.

—On and after next Friday, Nov. 21, the hours of labor at the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad shops, in Bloomington, will be reduced to eight hours per day.

—"Please don't shoot the cows," is a sign on a farmer's fence near the city of Springfield, intended for city sportsmen who go out after prairie chickens.

—C. W. Smith having resigned the position of General Manager of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway, the duties of that office will hereafter be performed by President Hamilton.

—The Pulaski *Patriot* says the business of the Cairo & Vincennes Road is increasing at the rate of $1,500 per week, and adds: "Considering the length of time that this road has been in operation, it is decidedly successful financially."

—The Jacksonville Water-Works will be completed and in operation by the close of the present month. The total cost of the works will not exceed $120,000, being $30,000 less than the city voted for their construction.

—Maj. William C. Rainey, who was elected Justice of the Peace of Carrollton, Ill., on the 4th, has held the position since 1836, and Andrew Kelley, who was chosen at the same time, for the same office, has served since 1840. During Maj. Rainey's administration he has, "by the authority of the instrument he held in his hand," performed the marriage ceremony for over 1,000 couples.

—The statement in THE TRIBUNE, several days since, relative to the dedication of the LaSalle Methodist Church, was a mistake. The church will be dedicated on the coming Sunday, the 23d inst.,—Dr. Fowler, of Evanston, officiating.

—Maj. Stierlin, who for the past four or five years has been in charge of the car accountant's office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Bloomington, having tendered his resignation, was superseded on the 1st inst. by E. F. Lackner, who has been for some time in the service of the Company in the capacity of station agent at various points.

—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are busily engaged in placing upon their passenger trains the Westinghouse Air-Brake, which has already been adopted by nearly all the prominent railroads of the country.

—Old Gov. John Reynolds, during his lifetime, was a warm advocate of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. As early as the year 1829 he made a flaming speech in favor of annexation, for this reason: Cuba, he urged, was in reality a part of the United States. The whole island was formed by the mud and debris washed down by the Mississippi River into the Gulf, and therefore it was *our* soil. "There had a h—l of a set of tenants got possession of it," he said, and he was in favor of going down there, cleaning out the whole lot, and taking back the old farm.—*Alton Telegraph.*

BIRTHS.

WILSON—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, to the wife of Robert Wilson, a son.

☞ Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

MARRIAGES.

COLBY—RANSOM—At the residence of the bride's parents, Suez, Ill., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, Uriah J. Colby and Miss Althea Faxon Ransom. No cards.

DEATHS.

SCHUTTLER—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, Emma Browne, youngest daughter of Amelia C. and the late William D. Schuttler, aged 3 years, 6 months and 23 days.

Funeral from No. 340 Mohawk-st. to Graceland, Thursday, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Cleveland and Cincinnati, O., papers please copy.

MAGUIRE—On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 19, Terrence Maguire, aged 40 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the late residence, No. 123 Michigan-av., Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

METCALF—Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, at his residence, No. 122 Twentieth-st., Nathan Metcalf, father of Mrs. Leander Reed and grandfather of Mrs. P. S. Cone and Mrs. R. E. Brown.

Funeral services at the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st., Thursday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m.

KIRBY—In this city, Wednesday, Nov. 19, Thomas Kirby, aged 47 years.

Funeral from the late residence, No. 49 Voder-st., Friday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock p. m., by cars to Calvary.

☞ St. Louis and Irish papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular Thursday's Sal[e]

AT 10 O'CLOCK, NOV. 20.

Open and Top Buggies,
Democrat Wagons,
Express Wagons,
Double and Single Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS SALE,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock.

Dress Goods, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, White Goods, Gents' Overshirts, Jackets, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. Laces, Rufflings, Embroideries, Edgings, &c. Wax Dolls, Toys, Games, and China Ware. Knit Goods, Fancy Toilet Articles, &c. Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION,
Regular Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Furniture from several first-class dwellings. 50 rolls Oil Cloth, 20 crates W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Gillen and Rockingham Ware, Flint Glass Ware, lot Sewing Machines, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Show Cases, Office Desks. At 11 o'clock.

Buggies and Harness on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE

Friday Morning, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,

consisting of new and elegant PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS in great variety, new and second-hand Wardrobes, walnut and marble-top Bureaus, Lounges, wash-stands, 100 new and second-hand Stoves, 25 crates Crockery in open lots, and a FULL LINE of BLANKETS, Comforters, Plated Ware, and a general assortment of housekeeping goods, &c., &c., &c. Also,—to builders,—2 hoisting machines, complete, without ropes.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

We will sell on Friday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock,

100 PACKAGES UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

Sold for account of whom it may concern.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF STONE-YARD
AT AUCTION,
No. 518 Lumber-st., on Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 O'Clock p. m

The entire stock and fixtures of a Stone Yard, and lease of ground. Also, 2,500 feet dressed and undressed stone; Engine and Boiler, in good order; Shafting, 4 large Derricks, Stone-Trucks and Wagons, 3 sets Harness, 1 Horse, Sheds and Stables, Gang-Saws, Rubbing-Beds, Stove and Pipe, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Terms, cash. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Thursday, Nov. 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

SPECIAL SALE OF
DRY GOODS, ETC.,

Consisting of Men's Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Knit Goods, Hoods, Fancy Goods, etc. Great bargains in this sale. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

300 Choice Canary Birds,

Imported from the Hartz Mountains, guaranteed singers, by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 9:30 O'Clock,
Large Auction Sale of
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,
Carpets, Etc., Etc.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers. 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
(ESTABLISHED 1856)
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
WILL SELL

ON THURSDAY} Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, and Fancy Goods, &c.
ON SATURDAY} Household Goods and Merchandise.

PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT
Citizens of Chicago
AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Portrait of Mayor Medill, with Frame.
Portrait of Louis Wahl, with Frame.
Portrait of Supt. Felton, with Frame.
Portrait of Dr. J. Miller, with Frame.

The above were on exhibition at the Exposition, and will be sold by order of the artist.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO MECHANICS.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

On THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, and each Thursday thereafter, at 7½ P. M., W. F. HODGES & CO., 638 West Lake-st., near Paulina, will offer 200 choice residence lots at Washington Heights, Irving Park, Norwood Park, and other first-class suburbs, to be sold without reserve as the owner is going to Europe. Titles warranted perfect. Terms, $10 cash, and $10 per month, with interest at 7 per cent, or a liberal discount for all cash. Now is the time for mechanics and laboring men to secure a fine lot on easy payments and at panic prices. Do not forget the place.

638 West Lake-st.
W. F. HODGES & CO., Auct'rs.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sales WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of each week, of all kinds of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, including Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves. Also, Office Desks, New and Second-hand Harness, Buggies, &c. Will continue the sale of Furs.